GENERAL MENTAL ABILITY

1. ANALOGY

'Analogy' means 'correspondence'.

In questions based on analogy, a particular relationship is given and another similar relationship has to be identified from the alternatives provided. Analogy tests are therefore meant to test a candidate's overall knowledge, power of reasoning and ability to think concisely and accurately. Below are given some common relationships which will help you detect most analogies better.

KINDS OF RELATIONSHIPS:

1. Instrument and Measurement:
   Ex. Barometer : Pressure
   Barometer is an instrument used to measure pressure.
   Some more examples are given below:
   1. Thermometer : Temperature
   2. Anemometer : Wind vane
   3. Odometer : Speed
   4. Scale : Length
   5. Balance : Mass
   6. Sphygmomanometer : Blood Pressure
   7. Rain Gauge : Rain
   8. Hygrometer : Humidity
   9. Ammeter : Current
   10. Screw Gauge : Thickness
   11. Seismograph : Earthquakes
   12. Taseometer : Strains

2. Quantity and Unit:
   Ex. Length : Metre
   Metre is the unit of length.
   Some more examples are given below:
   1. Mass : Kilogram
   2. Force : Newton
   3. Energy : Joule
   4. Resistance : Ohm
   5. Volume : Litre
   6. Angle : Radians
   7. Power : Watt
   8. Potential : Volt
   9. Work : Joule
   10. Time : Seconds
   11. Current : Ampere
   12. Luminosity : Candela
   13. Pressure : Pascal
   14. Area : Hectare
   15. Temperature : Degrees
   16. Conductivity : Mho
   17. Magnetic field : Oersted

3. Individual and Group:
   Ex. Sailors : Crew
   A group of sailors is called a crew.
   Some more examples are given below:
   1. Cattle : Herd
   2. Flowers : Bouquet
   3. Grapes : Bunch
   4. Singer : Chorus
   5. Sheep : Flock
   6. Riders : Cavalcade
   7. Bees : Swarm
   8. Man : Crowd
5. Artist : Troupe
6. Fish : Shoal

4. Animal and Young one :
   Ex. Cow : Calf
   Calf is the young one of cow.
   Some more examples are given below :
   1. Horse : Pony
   2. Cat : Kitten
   3. Sheep : Lamb
   4. Butterfly : Caterpillar
   5. Insect : Larva

5. Male and Female :
   Ex. Horse : Mare
   Mare is the female horse.
   Some more examples are given below :
   1. Dog : Bitch
   2. Stag : Doe
   3. Son : Daughter
   4. Lion : Lioness
   5. Sorcerer : Sorceress

6. Individual and Class :
   Ex. Lizard : Reptile
   Lizard belongs to the class of reptiles.
   Some more examples are given below :
   1. Man : Mammal
   2. Ostrich : Bird
   3. Snake : Reptile
   4. Butterfly : Insect
   5. Whale : Mammal
   6. Rat : Rodent

7. Individual and Dwelling Place :
   Ex. Dog : Kennel
   A dog lives in a kennel.
   Some more examples are given below :
   1. Bee : Apiary
   2. Cattle : Shed
   3. Lion : Den
   4. Poultry : Farm
   5. Monk : Monastery
   6. Fish : Aquarium
   7. Birds : Aviary
   8. Horse : Stable

8. Study and Topic :
   Ex. Ornithology : Birds
   Ornithology is the study of birds.
   Some more examples are given below :
   1. Seismology : Earthquakes
   2. Botany : Plants
   3. Onomatology : Names
   4. Ethnology : Human Races
   5. Ontology : Reality
   18. Entomology : Insects
   19. Zoology : Animals
   20. Occultism : Supernatural
   21. Oology : Eggs
   22. Virology : Viruses
6. Herpetology : Amphibians
7. Pathology : Diseases
8. Astrology : Future
9. Anthropology : Man
10. Palaeography : Writings
11. Ichthyology : Fishes
12. Semantics : Language
13. Nephrology : Kidney
14. Conchology : Shells
15. Haematology : Blood
16. Craniology : Skull
17. Mycology : Fungi

9. Worker and Tool:
Ex. Blacksmith : Anvil
Anvil is the tool used by a blacksmith.
Some more examples are given below:
1. Carpenter : Saw
2. Woodcutter : Axe
3. Tailor : Needle
4. Labourer : Spade
5. Soldier : Gun
6. Sculptor : Chisel
7. Mason : Plumbline

10. Tool and Action:
Ex. Needle : Sew
A needle is used for sewing.
Some more examples are given below:
1. Knife : Cut
2. Sword : Slaughter
3. Mattock : Dig
4. Filter : Purify
5. Steering : Drive
6. Pen : Write
7. Spanner : Grip
8. Spoon : Feed
9. Microscope : Magnify

11. Worker and Working Place:
Ex. Chef : Kitchen
A chef works in a kitchen.
Some more examples are given below:
1. Farmer : Field
2. Warrior : Battlefield
3. Engineer : Site
4. Sailor : Ship
12. Teacher : School
13. Doctor : Hospital
14. Clerk : Office
15. Servant : House
5. Pilot : Cockpit
6. Beautician : Parlour
7. Artist : Theatre
8. Actor : Stage
9. Mechanic : Garage
10. Lawyer : Court
11. Scientist : Laboratory

12. Worker and Product :
   Ex. Mason : Wall
   A mason builds a wall.
   Some more examples are given below :
   1. Farmer : Crop
   2. Hunter : Prey
   3. Carpenter : Furniture
   4. Author : Book
   5. Goldsmith : Ornaments
   6. Butcher : Meat
   7. Cobbler : Shoes
   8. Poet : Poem
   9. Editor : Newspaper
   10. Teacher : Education
   11. Chef : Food
   12. Judge : Justice
   13. Choreographer : Ballet
   14. Producer : Film
   15. Architect : Design
   16. Tailor : Clothes
   17. Dramatist : Play

13. Product and Raw Material :
   Ex. Prism : Glass
   Prism is made of glass.
   Some more examples are given below :
   1. Butter : Milk
   2. Wall : Brick
   3. Furniture : Wood
   4. Shoes : Leather
   5. Pullover : Wool
   6. Metal : Ore
   7. Rubber : Latex
   8. Jaggery : Sugarcane
   9. Wine : Grapes
   10. Fabric : Yarn
   11. Cloth : Fibre
   12. Road : Asphalt
   13. Book : Paper
   14. Sack : Jute
   15. Omelette : Egg
   16. Jewellery : Gold
   17. Linen : Flax
   18. Oil : Seed
   19. Paper : Pulp
   20. Grocer : Shop
   21. Umpire : Pitch
   22. Gambler : Casino

14. Part and Whole Relationship :
   Ex. Pen : Nib.
   Nib is a part of a pen.
   Some more examples are given below :
   1. Pencil : Lead
   2. House : Kitchen
   3. Fan : Blade
   4. Class : Student
   5. Room : Window
   6. Aeroplane : Cockpit
   7. Book : Chapter
15. Word and Intensity:
Ex. Anger : Rage
Rage is of higher intensity than Anger.
Some more examples are given below:
1. Wish : Desire
2. Kindle : Burn
3. Sink : Drown
4. Quarrel : War
5. Error : Blunder
6. Famous : Renowned
7. Unhappy : Sad
8. Refuse : Deny
9. Crime : Sin
10. Moist : Drench

16. Word and Synonym:
Ex. Abode : Dwelling
Abode means almost the same as Dwelling.
Thus, Dwelling is the synonym of Abode.
Some more examples are given below:
1. Blend : Mix
2. Ban : Prohibition
3. Assign : Allot
4. Vacant : Empty
5. Abduct : Kidnap
6. Death : Scarcity
7. Dissipate : Squander
8. Sedate : Calm
9. Brim : Edge
10. House : Home
11. Solicit : Request
12. Presage : Predict
13. Haughty : Proud
14. Flaw : Defect
15. Fierce : Violent
16. Fallacy : Illusion
17. Substitute : Replace
18. Mend : Repair
19. Alight : Descend
20. Presume : Assume

17. Word and Antonym:
Ex. Attack : Defend
Defend means the opposite of Attack.
Thus, Defend is the antonym of Attack.
Some more examples are given below:
1. Advance : Retreat
2. Cruel : Kind
3. Best : Worst
4. Fresh : Stale
5. Ignore : Notice
6. Initial : Final
7. Condense : Expand
8. Chaos : Peace
9. Create : Destroy
10. Gradual : Abrupt
11. Sink : Float
12. Robust : Weak
14. Deep : Shallow
15. Cordial : Hostile
16. Affirm : Deny
17. Mourn : Rejoice
18. Lethargy : Alertness
19. Kindle : Extinguish
20. Lend : Borrow

TYPE 1: COMPLETING THE ANALOGOUS PAIR

In this type of questions, two words are given. These words are related to each other in some way. Another word is also given. The candidate is required to find out the relationship between the first two words and choose the word from the given alternatives, which bears the same relationship to the third word, as the first two bear.
Ex. 1. Newspaper : Press : : Cloth : ?
(a) Tailor (b) Textile (c) Fibre (d) Factory (e) Mill
Sol. Just as newspaper is prepared in a press, cloth is manufactured in the mill.
So, the answer is (e).

Ex. 2. Bombay : Maharashtra : : Trivandrum : ?
(a) Calcutta (b) Gujarat (c) Rajasthan (d) Kerala (e) Sikkim
Sol. Bombay is the capital of Maharashtra. Similarly, Trivandrum is the capital of Kerala. So, the answer is (d).

Ex. 3. Vigilant : Alert : : Viable : ?
(a) Active (b) Gentle (c) Hopeless (d) Feasible (e) Useful
Sol. 'Alert' is the synonym of 'Vigilant'. Similarly, the synonym of 'Viable' is 'Feasible'. So, the answer is (d).

Ex. 4. Doctor : Nurse : : Follower (Bank P.O. 1996)
(a) Employer (b) Leader (c) Worker (d) Manager (e) Union
Sol. Just as a nurse follows the doctor's instructions, so also a follower works as directed by the leader. So, the answer is (b).

Ex. 5. Cattle : Herd : : Sheep : ?
(a) Flock (b) Swarm (c) Crowd (d) Shoal (e) Mob
Sol. Herd is a group of cattle. Similarly, flock is a collection of sheep. So, the answer is (a).

EXERCISE 1A

Directions: In each of the following questions, there is a certain relationship between two given words on one side of : : and one word is given on another side of : : while another word is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relation with this word as the words of the given pair bear. Choose the correct alternative.

   (a) Sun (b) Planet (c) Solar system (d) Asteroid
   (Assistance Grade, 1993)
2. Forecast : Future : : Regret : ?
   (a) Present (b) Atoning (c) Past (d) Sins
   (Bank of India, 1994)
3. Influenza : Virus : : Typhoid : ?
   (a) Bacillus (b) Parasite (c) Protozoa (d) Bacteria
   (T.C.A. 1997)
   (a) Compulsion (b) Panic (c) Provocation (d) Force
   (S.C.R.A. 1994)
5. Melt : Liquid : : Freeze : ?
   (a) Ice (b) Condense (c) Solid (d) Crystal
   (L.Tax & Central Excise, 1995)
   (a) Heat (b) Radiation (c) Energy (d) Temperature
   (I.Tax & Central Excise, 1995)
7. Muslims : Mosque : : Sikhs : ?
   (a) Golden Temple (b) Medina (c) Fire Temple (d) Gurudwara
   (Assistant Grade, 1995)
8. Paw : Cat : : Hoof : ?
   (a) Horse (b) Lion (c) Lamb (d) Elephant
9. Eye : Myopia :: Teeth : ?
   (a) Pyorrhoea  (b) Cataract  (c) Trachoma  (d) Eczema
       (U.D.C. 1994)
10. Tractor : Trailer :: Horse : ?
    (a) Stable   (b) Cart     (c) Saddle   (d) Engine
    (Hotel Management, 1996)
11. Scribble : Write :: Stammer : ?
    (a) Walk     (b) Play      (c) Speak    (d) Dance
12. Flower : Bud :: Plant : ?
    (a) Seed     (b) Taste     (c) Flower   (d) Twig
    (Assistant Grade, 1996)
13. Errata : Books :: Flaws : ?
    (a) Manuscripts (b) Metals  (c) Speech   (d) Charter
14. Gun : Bullet :: Chimney : ?
    (a) Ground    (b) House     (c) Roof     (d) Smoke
    (S.C.R.A. 1996)
15. Breeze : Cyclone :: Drizzle : ?
    (a) Earthquake (b) Storm    (c) Flood    (d) Downpour
16. Car : Garage :: Aeroplane : ?
    (a) Port      (b) Depot      (c) Hangar   (d) Harbour
    (I. Tax, 1994)
17. Race : Fatigue :: Fast : ?
    (a) Food      (b) Appetite   (c) Hunger   (d) Pulp
    (M.B.A. 1996)
18. Candle : Wax :: Paper : ?
    (a) Wood      (b) Tree       (c) Bamboo   (d) Gymn
    (Assistant Grade, 1994)
19. Acting : Theatre :: Gambling : ?
    (a) Casino    (b) Club       (c) Bar      (d) Recommend
20. Venerate : Worship :: Extol : ?
    (a) Glorify   (b) Homage     (c) Compliment (d) Radiation
    (Assistant Grade, 1994)
21. Water : Convection :: Space : ?
    (a) Conduction (b) Transference (c) Vacuum (d) Cease
    (U.D.C. 1994)
22. Growth : Death :: Increase : ?
    (a) Ease      (b) Decrease    (c) Tease    (d) Explode
    (C.A.T. 1997)
23. Oxygen : Burn :: Carbon dioxide : ?
    (a) Isolate   (b) Foam       (c) Extinguish (d) Bray
24. Dog : Bark :: Goat : ?
    (a) Bleat     (b) Howl       (c) Grunt     (d) String
25. Grain : Stock :: Stick : ?
    (a) Heap      (b) Bundle     (c) Collection (d) Path
    (Assistant Grade, 1993)
26. Nurture : Neglect :: Denigrate : ?
    (a) Reveal    (b) Extol       (c) Recognise (d) Illusion
27. Planet : Orbit :: Projectile : ?
    (a) Trajectory (b) Track     (c) Milky Way (d) Chair
28. Genuine : Authentic :: Mirage : ?
    (a) Image     (b) Transpiration (c) Reflection
   (a) Turkey (b) Bangladesh (c) Pakistan (d) Japan

   (a) Sea (b) Dust (c) Sand dunes (d) Ripples'

32. Pork : Pig : : Beef : ?
   (a) Farmer (b) Herd (c) Cow (d) Lamb

33. Illiteracy : Education : : Flood : ?
   (a) Rain (b) Bridge (c) Dam (d) River

34. Dungeon : Confinement : : Asylum : ?
   (a) Refuge (b) Mercy (c) Trusancy (d) Remorse

35. Appraiser : Building : : Critic : ?
   (a) Book (b) Masterpiece (c) Judge (d) Gold

36. Cub : Lion : : Colt : ?
   (a) Doe (b) Stag (c) Leopard (d) Stallion

   (a) Thresh (b) Sift (c) Pry (d) Rinse

38. Fruit : Banana : : Mammal : ?
   (a) Cow (b) Snake (c) Fish (d) Sparrow

39. Tile : Mosaic : : Knot : ?
   (a) Embroidery (b) Abacus (c) Macrame (d) Eagle

40. Import : Export : : Expenditure : ?
   (a) Deficit (b) Revenue (c) Debt (d) Tax

41. Hill : Mountain : : Stream : ?
   (a) River (b) Canal (c) Glacier (d) Avalanche

42. Country : President : : State : ?
   (a) Governor (b) Minister (c) Chief Minister (d) Citizen

43. Bread : Yeast : : Curd : ?
   (a) Fungi (b) Bacteria (c) Germs (d) Virus

44. Court : Justice : : School : ?
   (a) Teacher (b) Student (c) Ignorance (d) Education

45. Quartz : Radio : : Gypsum : ?
   (a) Glass (b) Porcelain (c) Cement (d) Powder

46. Chromite : Chromium : : Ilmenite : ?
   (a) Limestone (b) Cobalt (c) Manganese (d) Titanium

47. Command : Order : : Confusion : ?
   (a) Discipline (b) Clarity (c) Chaos (d) Problem

   (a) Blue (b) White (c) Green (d) Silver

49. House : Garbage : : Ore : ?
   (a) Rubbish (b) Gangue (c) Sand (d) Dregs

50. Hong Kong : China : : Vatican : ?
   (a) Rome (b) Mexico (c) Canada (d) Christianity

51. Steel : Rails : : Alnico : ?
   (a) Aircraft (b) Machinery (c) Silver ware (d) Magnets
52. Poodle : Dog :: Moose :  
(a) Duck  (b) Donkey  
(c) Fowl  (d) Deer  
(Bank P.O. 1997)

53. Push : Pull :: Throw :  
(a) Jump  (b) Collect  
(c) Pick  (d) Game  
(Transmission Executives' 1994)

54. Naphthalene : Coal tar :: Dyes :  
(a) Petroleum  (b) Oils  
(c) Chemicals  (d) Carbon  
(Transmission Executives' 1994)

55. Darwin : Evolution :: Archimedes :  
(a) Friction  (b) Lubrication  
(c) Buoyancy  (d) Liquids  
(B.S.R.B. 1995)

56. Hot : Oven :: Cold :  
(a) Ice cream  (b) Air conditioner  
(c) Snow  (d) Refrigerator  
(B.S.R.B. 1995)

57. Conference : Chairman :: Newspaper :  
(a) Reporter  (b) Distributor  
(c) Printer  (d) Editor  
(B.S.R.B. 1995)

58. Drama : Stage :: Tennis :  
(a) Tournament  (b) Net  
(c) Court  (d) Racket  
(S.C.R.A. 1996)

59. Tree : Forest :: Grass :  
(a) Lawn  (b) Field  
(c) Garden  (d) Farm  
(S.S.C. 1997)

60. Giant : Dwarf :: Genius :  
(a) Wicked  (b) Gentle  
(c) Idiot  (d) Tiny  
(Hotel Management, 1996)

61. Bank : River :: Coast :  
(a) Flood  (b) Waves  
(c) Sea  (d) Beach  
(Assistant Grade, 1996)

62. Flower : Butterfly :: Dirt :  
(a) Rats  (b) Fly  
(c) Bugs  (d) Sweeper  
(S.C.R.A. 1996)

63. Malaria : Disease :: Spear :  
(a) Wound  (b) Sword  
(c) Weapon  (d) Death  
(Assistant Grade, 1996)

64. Matricide : Mother :: Homicide :  
(a) Human  (b) Children  
(c) Father  (d) Apes  
(Assistant Grade, 1996)

65. Food : Stomach :: Fuel :  
(a) Plane  (b) Truck  
(c) Engine  (d) Automobile  
(Assistant Grade, 1996)

66. Quail : Partridges :: Yak :  
(a) Cows  (b) Deer  
(c) Oxen  (d) Antelopes  
(Assistant Grade, 1996)

67. Engineer : Map :: Bricklayer :  
(a) Design  (b) Temple  
(c) Mould  (d) Cement  
(I.Tax & Central Excise, 1994)

68. Fire : Ashes :: Explosion :  
(a) Flame  (b) Death  
(c) Sound  (d) Debris  
(I.Tax & Central Excise, 1994)

69. Pesticide : Crop :: Antiseptic :  
(a) Wound  (b) Clotting  
(c) Bandage  (d) Bleeding  
(I.Tax & Central Excise, 1994)

70. King : Throne :: Rider :  
(a) Seat  (b) Horse  
(c) Saddle  (d) Chair  
(I.Tax & Central Excise, 1994)

71. Ocean : Water :: Glacier :  
(a) Refrigerator  (b) Ice  
(c) Mountain  (d) Cave  
(I.Tax & Central Excise, 1994)

72. Reluctant : Keen :: Remarkable :  
(a) Usual  (b) Restrained  
(c) Striking  (d) Evocative  
(I.Tax & Central Excise, 1994)

73. Sculptor : Statue :: Poet :  
(a) Canvas  (b) Pen  
(c) Verse  (d) Chisel  
(I.Tax & Central Excise, 1994)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>74. Fossils : Creatures : Mummies : ?</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Egypt</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>75. Snake : Fang : Bee : ?</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>(a) Honey</td>
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</table>

**ANSWERS**

1. (b): Moon is a satellite and earth is a planet.
2. (c): Forecast is for future happenings and Regret is for past actions.
3. (d): First is a disease caused by the second.
4. (c): First arises from the second.
5. (c): First is the process of formation of the second.
6. (d): First is an instrument to measure the second.
7. (d): Second is the place of worship for the first.
8. (a): First is the name given to the foot of the second.
9. (a): Second is a disease of the first.
10. (b): Second is pulled by the first.
11. (c): First is an improper form of the second.
12. (a): First develops from the second.
13. (b): Errata comprises of errors in books. Similarly, flaws are the defects in metals.
15. (d): Second is more intense than the first.
16. (c): First is temporarily parked in the second.
17. (c): First causes the second.
18. (d): First is made from the second.
19. (a): Second is the place for performing the first.
20. (a): The words in each pair are synonyms.
21. (d): Second is the mode of transference of heat by the first.
22. (d): Second puts an end to the activity denoted by the first.
23. (c): Oxygen helps in burning while carbon dioxide extinguishes fire.
24. (a): Second is the noise produced by the first.
25. (b): Second is a collection of the first.
26. (b): The words in each pair are antonyms.
27. (a): Second is the path traced by the first.
28. (d): The words in each pair are synonyms.
29. (b): Second is the raw material used by the first.
30. (d): Rupee is the currency of India. Similarly, Yen is the currency of Japan.
31. (c): If oceans were deserts, waves would be sand dunes.
32. (c): First is the name given to the meat of the second.
33. (c): Second helps to get rid of the first.
34. (a): A prisoner is confined within the dungeon, and an unsheltered person takes refuge within the asylum.
35. (a): First comments on the second.
36. (d): First is a young one of the second.
37. (b): Second denotes the function performed by the first.
38. (a): First denotes the class to which the second belongs.
39. (c): Just as tiles in a mosaic make a pattern, so also the knots in a piece of macramé make a pattern.
40. (b): The words in each pair are antonyms.
41. (a): Second is a bigger form of the first.
42. (a): President and Governor are the nominal heads of the country and the state respectively.
43. (b): First is produced by the action of second.
44. (d): First is the place where the second is imparted.
45. (c): First is used to make the second.
46. (d): Chromite is a mineral of chromium and ilmenite is a mineral of titanium.
47. (c): The words in each pair are synonyms.
48. (a): Ruby is a red precious stone and sapphire is a blue precious stone.
49. (b): The waste of the house is called garbage.
   Similarly, the impurities in the ore are called gangue.
50. (a): Hong Kong is a city in China.
   Similarly, Vatican is a city in Rome.
51. (d): First is used to make the second.
52. (d): Poodle is a breed of dog and moose is a breed of deer.
53. (c): The words in each pair are antonyms.
54. (a): First is obtained from the second.
55. (c): Darwin gave the theory of evolution.
   Likewise, Archimedes gave the principle of buoyancy.
56. (d): An oven is an appliance to keep food-items hot.
   Similarly, a refrigerator keeps food-items cold.
57. (d): Chairman is the highest authority in a conference.
   Similarly, editor is the highest authority in a newspaper agency.
58. (c): A drama is performed on a stage.
   Similarly, tennis is played in court.
59. (a): A forest consists of trees and a lawn is made up of grass.
60. (c): The words in each pair are opposites of each other.
61. (c): Bank is the land beside a river.
   Similarly, coast is the land beside a sea.
62. (b): First attracts the second.
63. (c): Second denotes the class to which the first belongs.
64. (a): First implies killing the second.
65. (c): Food is processed by the stomach to provide energy for the functioning of the body.
   Similarly, fuel is processed by the engine to provide energy for the functioning of automobile.
66. (c): First belongs to the family of second.
67. (b): Second gives the pattern to be followed by the first.
68. (d): Second is the name given to the remains left after the first.
69. (a): Pesticide protects crops from insects and antiseptic protects wound from germs.
70. (c): A king sits on a throne and a rider on a saddle.
71. (b): First consists of the second.
72. (a): The words in each pair are antonyms.
73. (c): Second is prepared by the first.
74. (b): Fossils are the remains of creatures.
   Similarly, mummies are the remains of human beings.
75. (d): Second is the bite of the first.
EXERCISE 1B

Directions: There is a certain relation between two given words on one side of : : and one word is given on another side of : : while another word is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relation with this word as the given pair has. Select the best alternative.

1. Dog : Rabies : : Mosquito : ?
   (a) Plague
   (b) Death
   (c) Malaria
   (d) Sting
   (C.A.T. 1996)

2. Man : Biography : : Nation : ?
   (a) Leader
   (b) People
   (c) Geography
   (d) History

3. Doctor : Diagnosis : : Judge : ?
   (a) Court
   (b) Punishment
   (c) Lawyer
   (d) Judgement

4. Horse : Jockey : : Car : ?
   (a) Mechanic
   (b) Chauffeur
   (c) Steering
   (d) Brake
   (C.B.I. 1996)

   (a) Health
   (b) Resistance
   (c) Virus
   (d) Death
   (M.B.A. 1997)

   (a) Fungus
   (b) Germ
   (c) Insect
   (d) Pathogen

7. Reading : Knowledge : : Work : ?
   (a) Experience
   (b) Engagement
   (c) Employment
   (d) Experiment

8. Scrap : Food : : Lees : ?
   (a) Bread
   (b) Tea
   (c) Wine
   (d) Rice

   (a) Thief
   (b) Law
   (c) Discipline
   (d) Crime
   (P.C.S. 1996)

    (a) Field
    (b) Stick
    (c) Player
    (d) Ball

    (a) Proteins
    (b) Vitamins
    (c) Minerals
    (d) Legumes
    (C.A.T. 1995)

    (a) Envy
    (b) Insecurity
    (c) Lust
    (d) Sin

    (a) Friendship
    (b) Victory
    (c) Surrender
    (d) War

14. Teheran : Iran : : Beijing : ?
    (a) China
    (b) Japan
    (c) Turkey
    (d) Malaysia
    (M.A.T. 1994)

    (a) Adequacy
    (b) Surplus
    (c) Competency
    (d) Import

    (a) Tongue
    (b) Cloth
    (c) Throat
    (d) Hand
    (S.C.R.A. 1994)

    (a) Thief
    (b) Privacy
    (c) Burglar
    (d) Alm

18. Tea : Cup : : Tobacco : ?
    (a) Leaves
    (b) Hookah
    (c) Toxin
    (d) Cherooot

    (a) Farmer
    (b) Monsoons
    (c) Foodgrain
    (d) Supply
20. Skirmish : War : : Disease : ?
   (a) Medicine (b) Patient (c) Epidemic (d) Infection
21. Wimbledon Trophy : Tennis : : Walker's Cup : ?
   (a) Hockey (b) Polo (c) Golf (d) Wrestling
   (Bank P.O. 1996)
22. Skeleton : Body : : Grammar : ?
   (a) Language (b) Sentence (c) Meaning (d) Education
23. Atom : Matter : : Particle : ?
   (a) Proton (b) Electron (c) Molecule (d) Dust
24. Disease : Pathology : : Planet : ?
   (a) Astrology (b) Geology (c) Astronomy (d) Palaeontology
   (Teachers' Exam, 1996)
   (a) Rhythmic (b) Monotonous (c) Decorous (d) Obsolete
   (Assistant Grade, 1992)
   (a) Cat (b) Goat (c) Cow (d) Camel
27. Man : Machine : : Master : ?
   (a) Worker (b) Manager (c) House (d) Slave
   (a) Irritation (b) Kill (c) Grief (d) Hurt
   (L. Tax & Central Excise, 1995)
29. Tuberculosis : Lungs : : Cataract : ?
   (a) Ear (b) Throat (c) Skin (d) Eye
30. Sorrow : Death : : Happiness : ?
   (a) Love (b) Dance (c) Cry (d) Birth
31. Elegance : Vulgarity : : Graceful : ?
   (a) Awkward (b) Comely (c) Asperity (d) Dirty
32. Professor : Lecture : : Doctor : ?
   (a) Hospital (b) Disease (c) Medicine (d) Patient
   (U.D.C. 1993)
33. Horse : Neigh : : Jackal : ?
   (a) Squeak (b) Chatter (c) Howl (d) Bray
34. Harp : Drum : : Flute : ?
   (a) Violin (b) Bugle (c) Harmonium (d) Piano
35. Imprison : Jail : : Exile : ?
   (a) Country (b) Depart (c) Banish (d) Punishment
   (S.C.R.A. 1990)
36. Ship : Sea : : Camel : ?
   (a) Forest (b) Land (c) Mountain (d) Desert
37. Victory : Encouragement : : Failure : ?
   (a) Sadness (b) Defeat (c) Anger (d) Frustration
38. Igloo : Ice : : Marquee : ?
   (a) Canvas (b) Silk (c) Buckram (d) Sateen (Assistant Grade, 1995)
39. Dilatory : Expeditious : : Direct : ?
   (a) Tortuous (b) Circumlocutory (c) Straight (d) Curved
40. Cunning : Fox : : Timid : ?
   (a) Horse (b) Ant (c) Ass (d) Rabbit
41. Aeroplane : Cockpit :: Train : ?
   (a) Wagon       (b) Coach     (c) Compartment (d) Engine
42. Major : Battalion :: Colonel : ?
   (a) Company     (b) Regiment  (c) Army       (d) Soldiers
       (Hotel Management, 1996)
43. Wrist : Elbow :: Ankle : ?
   (a) Heel        (b) Fingers   (c) Foot       (d) Knee
44. Heart : Pericardium :: Brain : ?
   (a) Bones       (b) Head      (c) Skull      (d) Cranium
       (S.S.C. 1997)
45. Crow : Carrion :: Leech : ?
   (a) Bugs        (b) Blood     (c) Meat       (d) Bones
46. Insert : Extract :: Mighty : ?
   (a) Thin        (b) Strong    (c) Frail      (d) Feeble
       (S.S.C. 1997)
47. Perch : Fresh water :: Salts : ?
   (a) Crocodile   (b) Frog      (c) Cod        (d) Snake
48. Ornithologist : Birds :: Anthropologist : ?
   (a) Plants      (b) Animals   (c) Mankind    (d) Environment
       (Assistant Grade, 1997)
49. Ice : Coolness :: Earth : ?
   (a) Ocean       (b) Forest    (c) Weight     (d) Gravitation
50. Ocean : Pacific :: Island : ?
   (a) Greenland   (b) Ireland   (c) Netherlands (d) Borneo
51. Meat : Vegetarian :: Liquor : ?
   (a) Amber       (b) Introvert (c) Teetotaller (d) Foolish
       (U.D.C. 1994)
52. Amber : Yellow :: Caramine : ?
   (a) Red         (b) Green     (c) Blue       (d) Orange
53. Accommodation : Rent :: Journey : ?
   (a) Expense     (b) Octroi    (c) Freight    (d) Fare
       (Assistant Grade, 1998)
54. Deep : Shallow :: Freedom : ?
   (a) Prison      (b) Discipline (c) Convict    (d) Democracy
55. Head : Cap :: Finger : ?
   (a) Glove       (b) Thimble   (c) Nail       (d) Thumb
56. Proteins : Growth :: Carbohydrates : ?
   (a) Energy      (b) Strength  (c) Resistance (d) Diseases
       (C.A.T. 1996)
57. Wax : Wane :: Zenith : ?
   (a) Nadir       (b) Bottom    (c) Fall       (d) Depth
58. Cells : Tissues :: Atoms : ?
   (a) Elements    (b) Molecules (c) Electrons  (d) Organs
59. Girl : Beautiful :: Boy : ?
   (a) Smart       (b) Heroic    (c) Courageous (d) Handsome
       (Assistant Grade, 1997)
60. Foundation : Edifice :: Constitution : ?
   (a) Government  (b) State     (c) Nation     (d) Cabinet
61. Taxonomy : Classification :: Pedology : ?
   (a) Nature      (b) Farming   (c) Soil       (d) Mountain
62. Produce : Waste :: Contrast : ?
   (a) Match  (b) Correct  (c) Oppose  (d) Contradict  
   (U.D.C. 1993)
63. Nightingale : Warble :: Frog : ?
   (a) Yelp  (b) Croak  (c) Cackle  (d) Squeak  
   (L.L.C. 1996)
64. Rondo : Music :: Lay : ?
   (a) Song  (b) Poem  (c) Lyric  (d) Story  
65. Knife : Cut :: Axe : ?
   (a) Lacerate  (b) Chop  (c) Slice  (d) Sever  
66. Jama Masjid : Delhi :: Red Square : ?
   (a) Hyderabad  (b) Moscow  (c) New York  (d) Lahore  
   (Assistant Grade, 1996)
67. Video : Cassette :: Computer : ?
   (a) Reels  (b) Recordings  (c) Files  (d) Floppy  
68. Leather : Cobbler :: Wood : ?
   (a) Furniture  (b) Cottage  (c) Carpenter  (d) Mason  
69. Deciduous : Willow :: Coniferous : ?
   (a) Lime  (b) Spruce  (c) Oak  (d) Elm  
   (Bank P.O. 1996)
70. Earth : Sun :: Moon : ?
   (a) Orbit  (b) Sky  (c) Star  (d) Earth  
71. Palaeography : Writings :: Ichthyology : ?
   (a) Fishes  (b) Whales  (c) Oysters  (d) Mammals  
   (B.S.R.B. 1997)
72. Bird : Wing :: Fish : ?
   (a) Gill  (b) Fin  (c) Tail  (d) Scale  
73. Ottawa : Canada :: Canberra : ?
   (a) Argentina  (b) Switzerland  (c) Sri Lanka  (d) Australia  
74. Fruits : Basket :: Fishes : ?
   (a) Rip  (b) River  (c) Seine  (d) Rill  
75. Roentgen : X-rays :: Becquerel : ?
   (a) Uranium  (b) Radioactivity  (c) Fission  (d) Superconductivity

ANSWERS

1. (c) : The bite of the first causes the second.
2. (d) : Second contains the story of the first.
3. (d) : The function of a doctor is to diagnose a disease and that of a judge is to give judgement.
4. (b) : Horse is driven by a jockey. Similarly, car is driven by a chauffeur.
5. (b) : First impairs the second.
6. (a) : Porcupine is a rodent and mildew is a fungus.
7. (a) : Second is acquired from the first.
8. (c) : First is the left over of the second.
9. (d) : First prevents the second.
10. (b) : In cricket, ball is hit with a bat. Similarly, in hockey, the ball is hit with a stick.
11. (a) : Glucose is rich in carbohydrates and soyabean is rich in proteins.
12. (a) : First is a more intense form of the second.
13. (c) : Pigeon is a symbol of peace and white flag is a symbol of surrender.
14. (a): Teheran is the capital of Iran and Beijing is the capital of China.
15. (b): Sufficiency indicates ‘enough’ and surplus indicates ‘excess’.
16. (d): To squint is to constrict the eyes and squeeze is to constrict the hands.
17. (c): The words in each pair are synonyms.
18. (d): Tea is contained in the cup.
Similarly, tobacco is contained in cheroot.
19. (b): Market depends on demand, farming depends on monsoons.
20. (c): Second is a more intense form of the first.
21. (c): Wimbledon Trophy is associated with the game of tennis.
Similarly, Walker’s cup is associated with the game of wolf.
22. (a): Just as skeleton forms the framework of the body, so also Grammar lays down the essentials of language.
23. (d): The smallest unit of matter is atom and that of dust is particle.
24. (c): Diseases are studied under Pathology.
Similarly, planets are studied in Astronomy.
25. (b): The words in each pair are opposites of each other.
26. (b): Wool is a fibre obtained from sheep.
Similarly, mohair is a fibre obtained from goat.
27. (d): Machine is made to work by a man.
Similarly, slave works under the instructions of his master.
28. (c): First relieves one from the second.
29. (d): Tuberculosis is a disease of lungs.
Similarly, cataract is a disease of eyes.
30. (d): First is the feeling associated with the second.
31. (a): The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.
32. (c): Professor delivers lecture to his students.
Similarly, doctor gives medicine to his patients.
33. (c): Second is the noise produced by the first.
34. (b): The voice of harp is shrill as compared to that of drum.
Flute produces a shrill sound as compared to that of bugle.
35. (c): The words in each pair are synonyms.
36. (d): Ship is the principal means of transport in sea.
Similarly, camel is the principal means of transport in desert.
37. (d): Victory leads to encouragement and failure brings frustration.
38. (a): First is made up of the second.
39. (b): The words in each pair are opposites of each other.
40. (c): Fox is a cunning animal and ass is a timid animal.
41. (d): As the pilot of an aeroplane sits in the cockpit, the driver of a train works in the engine.
42. (b): As Major heads a battalion, the Colonel commands a regiment.
43. (d): Wrist is the lower part of elbow.
Similarly, ankle is the lower part of knee.
44. (d): Second is a bony protective covering for the first.
45. (b): First feeds on the second.
46. (d): The words in each pair are opposites of each other.
47. (c): A perch is a fresh water fish.
Similarly, a cod is a salt water fish.
48. (c): Ornithologist specialises in the study of birds.
Similarly, anthropologist specialises in the study of mankind.
49. (d) : Second is the property possessed by the first.
50. (a) : The largest ocean is Pacific Ocean.
   Similarly, the largest island is Greenland.
51. (c) : One who abstains from meat is called a vegetarian and one who abstains from liquor is called a teetotaller.
52. (a) : Amber is a shade of yellow colour.
   Similarly, carmine is a shade of red colour.
53. (d) : Money paid for accommodation is called rent.
   Similarly, the money paid for a journey is called fare.
54. (b) : The words in each pair are antonyms.
55. (b) : Head is covered by a cap.
   Similarly, finger is covered by a thimble.
56. (a) : Proteins are essential for growth.
   Similarly, carbohydrates are essential for providing energy.
57. (a) : The words in each pair are antonyms.
58. (b) : Cells constitute tissues and atoms constitute molecules.
59. (d) : ‘Beautiful’ describes the quality of prettiness in girls while ‘handsome’ describes the quality of prettiness in boys.
60. (c) : First forms the basis of the second.
61. (c) : Taxonomy is the science dealing with classification.
   Similarly, pedology deals with study of soils.
62. (a) : The words in each pair are antonyms.
63. (b) : Second is the sound produced by the first.
64. (a) : Rondo is a type of music and lay is a type of song.
65. (b) : Second denotes the action of the first.
66. (b) : Jama Masjid is situated in Delhi.
   Similarly, Red Square is situated in Moscow.
67. (d) : Recordings of the second are visualised on the first.
68. (c) : First is the raw material required by the second.
69. (b) : Willow is a deciduous tree and spruce is a coniferous tree.
70. (d) : First revolves around the second.
71. (a) : Palaeography is the study of ancient writings.
   Similarly, ichthyology is the study of fishes.
72. (b) : Second is the organ for movement of the first.
73. (d) : Ottawa is the capital of Canada and Canberra is the capital of Australia.
74. (a) : Second is a container to carry the first.
75. (b) : Roentgen discovered X-rays.
   Similarly, Becquerel discovered radioactivity.

EXERCISE 1C

Directions: In each of the following questions, there is a certain relation between two given words on one side of : : and one word is given on another side of : : while another word is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relation with this word as the words of the given pair bear. Choose the best alternative.

1. Painting : Artist : : Symphony : ?
   (a) Novelist
   (b) Poet
   (c) Essayist
   (d) Composer

(Assistant Grade, 1997)
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<td>Pongee : Silk : : Shallot : ?</td>
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<td>Lemur : Monkey : : Rook : ?</td>
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<td>Jungle : Zoo : : Sea : ?</td>
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24. Archipelago : Islands :: Massif : ?
   (a) Mountains  (b) Caves  (c) Forests  (d) Hillocks

25. Rill : Stream :: Pony : ?
   (a) Mare  (b) Mule  (c) Donkey  (d) Horse
   (S.B.I.P.O. 1992)

26. Calf : Cow :: Puppy : ?
   (a) Dog  (b) Bitch  (c) Horse
   (d) Donkey

27. Eccrinology : Secretions :: Selenography : ?
   (a) Sun  (b) Moon  (c) Crust  (d) Mantle
   (Assistant Grade, 1992)

28. Coconut : Shell :: Letter : ?
   (a) Letter-box  (b) Stamp  (c) Mail  (d) Envelope
   (C.A.T. 1998)

29. Roster : Duty :: Inventory : ?
   (a) Furnace  (b) Exports  (c) Goods  (d) Produce
   (d) Fortress

30. Hilt : Sword :: Outwork : ?
   (a) Hippodrome  (b) Field  (c) Rink  (d) Pressure
   (d) Fortress

31. Anaemia : Blood :: Anarchy : ?
   (a) Disorder  (b) Monarchy  (c) Government  (d) Lawlessness
   (S.S.C. 1997)

32. Heed : Neglect :: Pacify : ?
   (a) Victory  (b) Incite  (c) Allay  (d) War

33. Probe : Wound :: Anemograph : ?
   (a) Humidity  (b) Rainfall  (c) Force  (d) Revenge
   (M.B.A. 1996)

34. Loiter : Dwandle :: Impugn : ?
   (a) Challenge  (b) Gamble  (c) Confiscate  (d) Cigarette
   (R.R.B. 1995)

35. Oasis : Sand :: Island : ?
   (a) River  (b) Sea  (c) Water  (d) Waves

36. Anatomy : Zoology :: Paediatrics : ?
   (a) Chemistry  (b) Medicine  (c) Palaeontology  (d) Mechanics
   (R.R.B. 1995)

37. War : Death :: Smoke : ?
   (a) Burning  (b) Pollution  (c) Fire  (d) Administration

38. Scout : Army :: Clerk : ?
   (a) Office  (b) Files  (c) Officer  (d) Cache
   (Assistant Grade, 1996)

39. Winter : Hibernation :: Summer : ?
   (a) Survival  (b) Activation  (c) Aestivation  (d) Emblem
   (Assistant Grade, 1996)

40. Sports : Logo :: Nation : ?
   (a) Anthem  (b) Ruler  (c) Animal  (d) Embroidery

41. Vegetable : Chop :: Body : ?
   (a) Cut  (b) Amputate  (c) Peel  (d) Prune
   (S.C.R.A. 1995)

42. Mountain : Valley :: Genius : ?
   (a) Brain  (b) Idiot  (c) Think  (d) Intelligence

43. Misogamye : Marriage :: Misogyny : ?
   (a) Children  (b) Husband  (c) Relations  (d) Women

44. Eye : Wink :: Heart : ?
   (a) Move  (b) Throb  (c) Pump  (d) Quiver

45. Wine : Grapes :: Vodka : ?
   (a) Potatoes  (b) Apples  (c) Oranges  (d) Flour
   (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1996)
46. Calendar : Dates : Dictionary : ?
   (a) Vocabulary (b) Language (c) Words (d) Book
   (Railways, 1997)

47. Novice : Learner : Harbinger : ?
   (a) Messenger (b) Thief (c) Pickpocket (d) Robber
   (d) Imphal

48. Sikkim : Gangtok : Manipur : ?
   (a) Dispur (b) Cherrapunji (c) Shillong (d) Imphal

49. Line : Square : Arc : ?
   (a) Ring (b) Sphere (c) Circle (d) Ball
   (C.A.T. 1996)

50. Convey : Ships : Deputation : ?
   (a) Voters (b) Representatives (c) Politicians (d) Writers

51. Tanning : Leather : Pyrotechnics : ?
   (a) Wool (b) Fireworks (c) Bombs (d) Machinery

52. Shark : Fish : Lavender : ?
   (a) Shrub (b) Tree (c) Herb (d) Climber
   (S.S.C. 1997)

53. Circle : Circumference : Square : ?
   (a) Volume (b) Area (c) Diagonal (d) Perimeter

54. Oriel : Room : Tendon : ?
   (a) Blood (b) Muscles (c) Veins (d) Liver
   (B.S.R.B. 1997)

55. Car : Petrol : Television : ?
   (a) Electricity (b) Transmission (c) Entertainment (d) Antenna

56. Applique : Ornament : Impound : ?
   (a) Confiscate (b) Powder (c) Grab (d) Snatch

57. Pig : Farrow : Dog : ?
   (a) Mare (b) Puppy (c) Bitch (d) Colt
   (M.A.T. 1995)

58. Mattock : Dig : Shovel : ?
   (a) Break (b) Push (c) Scoop (d) Whittle

59. Knoll : Hill : Eclogue : ?
   (a) Poem (b) Music (c) Drama (d) Ballad
   (B.S.R.B. 1997)

60. Receptionist : Office : Hostess : ?
   (a) Aircraft (b) Crew (c) Hospital (d) Airport

61. Seismograph : Earthquakes : Taseometer : ?
   (a) Volcanoes (b) Resistances (c) Landslides (d) Strains

62. Dum Dum : Calcutta : Palam : ?
   (a) Kerala (b) Delhi (c) Madras (d) Bombay
   (M.B.A. 1994)

63. Foresight : Anticipation : Insomnia : ?
   (a) Treatment (b) Disease (c) Sleeplessness (d) Unrest

64. USA : Congress : Iran : ?
   (a) Althing (b) Storting (c) Majlis (d) Cortes

65. Karnataka : Gold : Madhya Pradesh : ?
   (a) Diamond (b) Iron (c) Copper (d) Gems

66. Vine : Grapes : Poppy : ?
   (a) Opium (b) Tobacco (c) Pears (d) Pineapple

67. Salve : Ointment : Sauterne : ?
   (a) Drink (b) Wine (c) Beverage (d) Drug
### Analogy

| 68. Xylograph : Engraving : : Diorama : ? | (a) Painting | (b) Exhibition | (c) Colouring | (d) Staging |
| 69. Sepia : Cuttle fish : : Merino : ? | (a) Camel | (b) Goat | (c) Sheep | (d) Llama |
| 70. Nark : Spy : : Shyster : ? | (a) Police | (b) Robber | (c) Judge | (d) Lawyer |
| 71. Funk : Vitamins : : Curie : ? | (a) Uranium | (b) Radium | (c) Radioactivity | (d) Photography |
| 72. Virology : Virus : : Semantics : ? | (a) Amoeba | (b) Language | (c) Nature | (d) Society |
| 73. Yaws : Skin : : Thrush : ? | (a) Legs | (b) Eyes | (c) Belly | (d) Throat |
| 74. Pituitary : Brain : : Thymus : ? | (a) Larynx | (b) Spinal cord | (c) Throat | (d) Chest |
| 75. Vicuna : Camel : : Repec : ? | (a) Violin | (b) Trumpet | (c) Harp | (d) Harmonium |

### ANSWERS

1. (d) : First is prepared by the second.
2. (a) : Pongee is a type of silk and shallot is a kind of boat.
3. (b) : One is followed by other.
4. (c) : Tectonics is the science dealing with the art of building.
   Similarly, taxidermy is the art of stuffing animals.
5. (a) : First is a type of second.
6. (b) : First is the result of second.
7. (b) : Lemur belongs to the family of monkey and rook belongs to the family of crow.
8. (b) : Second is a higher institution than the first.
9. (a) : A visitor is given an invitation to attend an occasion.
   Similarly, the witness is delivered a subpoena providing for attendance at the court.
10. (d) : First is a food for the second.
11. (d) : The words in each pair are opposites of each other.
12. (a) : First is the type of houses most commonly found in the second.
13. (c) : Penology is the study of punishment.
   Similarly, seismology is the study of earthquakes.
14. (a) : Second is a more intense form of the first.
15. (c) : Touch is felt and greet is acknowledged.
16. (b) : First is made from the second.
17. (a) : The organisms living in a jungle are artificially reared in a zoo.
   Similarly, the organisms living in the sea are artificially reared in an aquarium.
18. (d) : First is a part of the second.
19. (b) : Mastic is a gum obtained from plants and suet is a fat obtained from animals.
20. (c) : First is an art associated with the second.
21. (b) : First strives to acquire the second.
22. (c) : Nautilus is a type of fish and teal is a type of duck.
23. (a) : Transaction of second is done through the first.
24. (a) : First is a group of the second.
25. (d): Rill is a small stream and pony is a small horse.
26. (b): The relationship is that of young one and female parent.
27. (b): Eccrinology is the study of secretions and selenography is the study of moon.
28. (d): First is enclosed inside the second.
29. (c): Roster is a list of duties and inventory is a list of goods.
30. (d): First is a part of the second.
31. (c): Anaemia is the lack of blood.
   Similarly, anarchy is the lack of government.
32. (b): The words in each pair are opposites of each other.
33. (c): Probe is an instrument to examine a wound.
   Similarly, anemograph is an instrument for recording force.
34. (a): The words in each pair are synonyms of each other.
35. (c): 'Oasis' is a water pool amidst sand.
   Similarly, island is a piece of land amidst water.
   Note: 'Sea' would have been the answer if we had 'desert' in place of 'sand'.
36. (b): Anatomy is a branch of Zoology.
   Similarly, Paediatrics is a branch of medicine.
37. (b): Second is the result of the first.
38. (a): Work of the second at the lowest level is performed by the first.
39. (c): Winter sleep of animals is called hibernation and summer sleep is called aestivation.
40. (d): Second is a symbol of the first.
41. (b): Cutting of vegetables is called chopping.
   Cutting off a body part is called amputating.
42. (b): The words in each pair are opposites of each other.
43. (d): First is a hatred for the second.
44. (b): Second denotes the activity of the first.
45. (d): First is prepared from the second.
46. (c): Calendar is a list of dates.
   Likewise, dictionary is a collection of words.
47. (a): The words in each pair are synonyms.
48. (d): Gangtok is the capital of Sikkim and Imphal is the capital of Manipur.
49. (c): First is a part of the second.
50. (b): First is a group of second, employed for a certain purpose.
51. (b): First is the process of manufacturing the second.
52. (a): Shark is a fish and Lavender is a shrub.
53. (d): Second is a measure of the boundary of the first.
54. (b): First is a part of the second.
55. (a): A car runs on petrol and a television works by electricity.
56. (a): The given words are synonyms of each other.
57. (b): Second is the young one of the first.
58. (c): Mattock is a tool to dig hard ground.
   Similarly, shovel is a tool to scoop.
59. (a): Knoll is a small hill and eclogue is a short poem.
60. (a): First attends the clients in the second.
61. (d): Seismograph is an instrument to measure the intensity of an earthquake.
   Similarly, taseometer is an instrument to measure strains.
62. (b): Dum Dum is an airport in Calcutta and Palam is an airport in Delhi.
63. (c): The words in each pair are synonyms.
64. (c): The parliament of U.S.A. is called Congress and that of Iran is called Majlis.
65. (a): Gold is mined in Karnataka. Likewise, diamonds are mined in Madhya Pradesh.
66. (a): Second is obtained from the first.
67. (b): Salve is an ointment and sauterne is a kind of wine.
68. (b): The given words are synonyms of each other.
69. (c): Sepia is a material formed by a fluid obtained from cuttlefish. Similarly, merino is a material formed by wool obtained from sheep.
70. (d): Nark is a spy and shyster is a lawyer.
71. (b): Funk discovered vitamins and Curie discovered radium.
72. (b): Virology deals with the effects of virus. Similarly, semantics deals with the effects of language.
73. (d): First is a disease which affects the second.
74. (d): Pituitary is a gland in the brain. Similarly, thymus is a gland of the chest.
75. (a): Vicuna is an animal, similar to camel. Likewise, repec is a musical instrument, similar to violin.

**TYPE 2: SIMPLE ANALOGY**

**EXERCISE 1D**

1. **Doctor** is related to **Patient** in the same way as **Lawyer** is related to ....?  
   (a) Customer  (b) Accused  (c) Magistrate  (d) Client

2. **Museum** is related to **Curator** in the same way as **Prison** is related to ....?  
   (a) Manager  (b) Monitor  (c) Jailor  (d) Warden
   (Assistant Grade, 1996)

3. **Soap** is related to **Wash** in the same way as **Broom** is related to ....?  
   (a) Clean  (b) Dust  (c) Sweep  (d) Floor

4. **Wax** is related to **Grease** in the same way as **Milk** is related to ....?  
   (a) Drink  (b) Ghee  (c) Curd  (d) Protein
   (M.B.A. 1998)

5. **Bread** is related to **Bakery** in the same way as **Brick** is related to ....?  
   (a) Mint  (b) Kiln  (c) Furnace  (d) Mine

6. **Sword** is related to **Slaughter** in the same way as **Scalpel** is related to ....?  
   (a) Murder  (b) Stab  (c) Surgery  (d) Chopping

7. **Life** is related to **Autobiography** in the same way as **Witness** is related to ....?  
   (a) Papers  (b) Truth  (c) Documents  (d) Acceptance
   (L.Tax & Central Excise, 1994)

8. **Chef** is related to **Restaurant** in the same way as **Druggist** is related to ....?  
   (a) Medicine  (b) Pharmacy  (c) Store  (d) Chemist

9. **Jade** is related to **Green** in the same way as **Garnet** is related to ....?  
   (a) Blue  (b) Orange  (c) Red  (d) Yellow
   (S.S.C. 1997)

10. **Dancer** is related to **Stage** in the same way as **Minister** is related to ....?  
    (a) Pulpit  (b) Assembly  (c) Parliament  (d) State

11. **Ecology** is related to **Environment** in the same way as **Histology** is related to ....?  
    (a) Fossils  (b) History  (c) Tissues  (d) Hormones
12. **Life is related to Death** in the same way as **Hope** is related to  
   (a) Sad  
   (b) Despair  
   (c) Pain  
   (d) Cry

(Railways, 1994)

13. **Hooke** is related to **Cells** in the same way as **Mulder** is related to  
   (a) Carbohydrates  
   (b) Minerals  
   (c) Vitamins  
   (d) Proteins

14. **Needle** is related to **Thread** in the same way as **Pen** is related to  
   (a) Ink  
   (b) Cap  
   (c) Paper  
   (d) Word

15. **Auger** is related to **Carpenter** in the same way as **Auw** is related to  
   (a) Sculptor  
   (b) Cobbler  
   (c) Chef  
   (d) Mason

16. **Birds** is related to **Aviary** in the same way as **Bees** is related to  
   (a) Aquarium  
   (b) Hive  
   (c) Brewery  
   (d) Apiary

17. **Resign** is related to **Politician** in the same way as **Abdicate** is related to  
   (a) Prince  
   (b) King  
   (c) Realm  
   (d) Throme

18. **Scissors** is related to **Cloth** in the same way as **Scythe** is related to  
   (a) Wood  
   (b) Steel  
   (c) Grass  
   (d) Paper

(S.S.C., 1998)

19. **Gardener** is related to **Trowel** in the same way as **Seamstress** is related to  
   (a) Saw  
   (b) Scissors  
   (c) Sneakers  
   (d) Crowbar

20. **Prose** is related to **Writing** in the same way as **Lisp** is related to  
   (a) Reading  
   (b) Music  
   (c) Speech  
   (d) Drawing

21. **Cub** is related to **Tiger** in the same way as **Fawn** is related to  
   (a) Stag  
   (b) Monkey  
   (c) Ass  
   (d) Sheep

(Bank P.O. 1996)

22. **Sirius** is related to **Star** in the same way as **Cygnus** is related to  
   (a) Constellation  
   (b) Asteroid  
   (c) Galaxy  
   (d) Meteor

23. **Radical** is related to **Moderate** in the same way as **Revolution** is related to  
   (a) Change  
   (b) Chaos  
   (c) Peace  
   (d) Reformation

(U.D.C. 1993)

24. **Mathematics** is related to **Numbers** in the same way as **History** is related to  
   (a) People  
   (b) Events  
   (c) Dates  
   (d) Wars

25. **Bag** is related to **Luggage** in the same way as **Ship** is related to  
   (a) Coal  
   (b) Stock  
   (c) Cargo  
   (d) Weight

26. **Anthropology** is related to **Man** in the same way as **Anthology** is related to  
   (a) Nature  
   (b) Trees  
   (c) Apes  
   (d) Poems

27. What is related to **Leaves** in the same way as **Chatter** is related to **Teeth**?  
   (a) Whistle  
   (b) Ripple  
   (c) Rustle  
   (d) Cackle

28. **Lion** is related to **Prowl** in the same way as **Bear** is related to  
   (a) Frisk  
   (b) Lumber  
   (c) Stride  
   (d) Bound

29. **Mirror** is related to **Reflection** in the same way as **Water** is related to  
   (a) Conduction  
   (b) Dispersion  
   (c) Immersion  
   (d) Refraction

30. **Firm** is related to **Flabby** in the same way as **Piquant** is related to  
   (a) Bland  
   (b) Salty  
   (c) Pleasant  
   (d) Small

(C.A.T. 1994)
11. Wood is related to Charcoal in the same way as Coal is related to ..........?
   (a) Fire  (b) Smoke  (c) Coke  (d) Ash

32. Drama is related to Scene in the same way as Book is related to ..........?
   (a) Story  (b) Page  (c) Chapter  (d) Author

33. Betel is related to Chew in the same way as Football is related to ..........?
   (a) Play  (b) Run  (c) Roll  (d) Kick

34. Motorcycle is related to Battery in the same way as Life is related to ..........?
   (a) Earth  (b) Sun  (c) Moon  (d) Star
   (l. Tax & Central Excise, 1994)

35. Cyclone is related to Anticyclone in the same way as Flood is related to ..........?
   (a) Devastation  (b) Havoc  (c) River  (d) Drought

36. Happiness is related to Sorrow in the same way as Comfort is related to ..........?
   (a) Hardship  (b) Rest  (c) Poverty  (d) Difficulty

37. Appreciation is related to Reward in the same way as Diagrace is related to ..........?
   (a) Crime  (b) Guilt  (c) Allegation  (d) Punishment
   (C.B.I. 1993)

38. Naphthalene is related to Woollen in the same way as Antibiotics is related to ..........?
   (a) Germs  (b) Immunity  (c) Diseases  (d) Body

39. Retirement is related to Service in the same way as Dismissal is related to ..........?
   (a) Agreement  (b) Communication  (c) Employment  (d) Adoption

40. Drummer is related to Orchestra in the same way as Minister is related to ..........?
   (a) Voter  (b) Constituency  (c) Cabinet  (d) Department
   (S.B.I.P.O. 1997)

41. Sugar is related to Molasses in the same way as Gasoline is related to ..........?
   (a) Mine  (b) Quarry  (c) Drill  (d) Petroleum

42. Starvation is related to Nutrition in the same way as Exhaustion is related to ..........?
   (a) Energy  (b) Bravery  (c) Freshness  (d) Courage

43. Ballworm is related to Cotton in the same way as Ghundibug is related to ..........?
   (a) Wheat  (b) Rice  (c) Millet  (d) Tomato

44. Accident is related to Carefulness in the same way as Disease is related to ..........?
   (a) Sanitation  (b) Treatment  (c) Medicine  (d) Doctor
   (C.B.I. 1990)

45. Annotate is related to Text in the same way as Caption is related to ..........?
   (a) Novel  (b) Law  (c) Film  (d) Photograph

46. Physiology is related to Biology in the same way as Metaphysics is related to ..........?
   (a) Physics  (b) Statistics  (c) Mathematics  (d) Philosophy

47. Highbrow is related to Cultivated in the same way as Suave is related to ..........?
   (a) Elegant  (b) Urbane  (c) Stylish  (d) Broad-minded

48. Affirm is related to Hint in the same way as Charge is related to ..........?
   (a) Insinuate  (b) Reject  (c) Convince  (d) Deny

49. Author is related to Book in the same way as Choreographer is related to ..........?
   (a) Drama  (b) Ballet  (c) Masque  (d) Opera
50. Thick is related to Thin in the same way as Idle is related to ..........?  
   (a) Virtuous  
   (b) Business  
   (c) Industrious  
   (d) Activity  

(B.S.R.B. 1996)

51. Gents is related to Cap in the same way as Ladies is related to ..........?  
   (a) Scarf  
   (b) Hat  
   (c) Handkerchief  
   (d) Hairband  

52. Lumberjack is related to Axe in the same way as Chef is related to ..........?  
   (a) Bow  
   (b) Poker  
   (c) Chisel  
   (d) Colander  

53. Bread is related to Wheat in the same way as Brick is related to ..........?  
   (a) Clay  
   (b) Fire  
   (c) Cement  
   (d) Building  

(S.S.C. 1997)

54. Scrupulous is related to Principles in the same way as Ethical is related to ..........?  
   (a) Morals  
   (b) Virtues  
   (c) Religions  
   (d) Profits  

55. Wince is related to Pain in the same way as Prostration is related to ..........?  
   (a) Discomfiture  
   (b) Frustration  
   (c) Submissiveness  
   (d) Strained  

56. Coherent is related to Consistent in the same way as Irate is related to ..........?  
   (a) Unreasonable  
   (b) Unhappy  
   (c) Irritated  
   (d) Angry  

57. Book is related to Magazine in the same way as Newspaper is related to ..........?  
   (a) Journal  
   (b) News  
   (c) Article  
   (d) Headline  

(Hotel Management, 1997)

58. Tungsten is related to Filament in the same way as Bronze is related to ..........?  
   (a) Copper  
   (b) Ships  
   (c) Tin  
   (d) Ornaments  

59. Claymore is related to Sword in the same way as Beretta is related to ..........?  
   (a) Club  
   (b) Axe  
   (c) Knife  
   (d) Gun  

60. Indolence is related to Work in the same way as Taciturn is related to ..........?  
   (a) Observe  
   (b) Speak  
   (c) Cheat  
   (d) Act  

(M.A.T. 1996)

61. Aflatoxin is related to Food Poisoning in the same way as Histamine is related to ..........?  
   (a) Allergy  
   (b) Headache  
   (c) Anthrax  
   (d) Contamination  

62. Bald is related to Blond in the same way as Barren is related to ..........?  
   (a) Vegetation  
   (b) Farm  
   (c) Fertile  
   (d) Inhabited  

63. Catalogue is related to Library Books in the same way as Index is related to ..........?  
   (a) Chapters  
   (b) Books  
   (c) Preface  
   (d) Contents  

64. Tobacco is related to Nerves in the same way as Alcohol is related to ..........?  
   (a) Liver  
   (b) Liquor  
   (c) Intoxication  
   (d) Head  

65. Man is related to Shout in the same way as Crow is related to ..........?  
   (a) Cow  
   (b) Chirp  
   (c) Muiter  
   (d) Mob  

66. Gill is related to Lamellae in the same way as Lung is related to ..........?  
   (a) Ribs  
   (b) Trachea  
   (c) Alveoli  
   (d) Pharynx  

67. Dwell is related to Denizen in the same way as Inherit is related to ..........?  
   (a) Acquire  
   (b) Successor  
   (c) Outcast  
   (d) Heir  

68. Solicitous is related to Concern in the same way as Verbose is related to ..........?  
   (a) Tiredness  
   (b) Wordiness  
   (c) Speech  
   (d) Deafness
69. **Mouse** is related to **Cat** in the same way as **Fly** is related to ..........?
   (a) Animal  (b) Horse  (c) Spider  (d) Rat
   (L.A.S. 1996)

70. **Brain** is related to **Cranium** in the same way as **Pearl** is related to ..........?
    (a) Box  (b) Oyster  (c) Sand  (d) Shore

71. **Swerve** is related to **Veer** in the same way as **Rotate** is related to ..........?
    (a) Deviate  (b) Gyrate  (c) Sway  (d) Fluctuate

72. **Victory** is related to **Happiness** in the same way as **Failure** is related to ..........?
    (a) Defeat  (b) Anger  (c) Frustration  (d) Sadness
    (Assistant Grade, 1992)

73. **Snowfall** is related to **Precipitation** in the same way as **Grotto** is related to ..........?
    (a) Throat  (b) Castle  (c) Cave  (d) Fort

74. **Kilogram** is related to **Quintal** in the same way as **Paisa** is related to ..........?
    (a) Rupee  (b) Coin  (c) Wealth  (d) Money
    (Bank P.O. 1997)

75. **Condolence** is related to **Loss** in the same way as **Congratulation** is related to ..........?
    (a) Praise  (b) Achievement  (c) Accusation  (d) Reward

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**ANSWERS**

1. (d): First works for the second.
2. (c): First is managed by the second.
3. (c): Second denotes the function of the first.
4. (c): First is used to prepare the second.
5. (b): Second is the place where the first is manufactured.
6. (c): Second denotes the purpose for which the first is used.
7. (c): Second contains an account of the first.
8. (b): Second is the working place of the first.
9. (c): Jade is a green precious stone and garnet is a red precious stone.
10. (a): Second is the place for the first to perform on.
11. (c): Ecology deals with the study of environment.
    Similarly, Histology deals with the study of tissues.
12. (b): The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.
13. (d): Hooke discovered the cells.
    Similarly, Mulder discovered the proteins.
14. (a): Second is required for the working of the first.
15. (b): First is the tool used by the second.
16. (d): Second denotes the place where the first is kept and reared.
17. (b): First denotes the act of leaving the post of the second willingly.
18. (c): First is used to cut the second.
19. (b): Second is the tool used by the first.
20. (c): First is a type of the second.
21. (a): First is the young one of the second.
22. (a): Sirius is a star and Cygnus is a constellation.
23. (c): The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.
24. (b): Mathematics is the theory of numbers and History is the theory of past events.
25. (c): Second is the load carried by the first.
26. (d) : Anthropology deals with the study of man.
Similarly, anthology deals with collection of poems.
27. (c) : First is the noise produced by the second.
28. (b) : Second is the manner of walking of the first.
29. (d) : Light rays falling on a mirror undergo reflection and those falling on water undergo refraction.
30. (a) : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.
31. (c) : Second is obtained from the first.
32. (c) : Second is a unit of the first.
33. (d) : First is the object and second is the action to be performed on it.
34. (b) : Second is the ultimate source of energy for the first.
35. (c) : Both create opposite conditions.
36. (a) : The words in each pair are opposites of each other.
37. (d) : Second brings the first.
38. (d) : First is used to protect the second from attack by germs and insects.
39. (c) : First terminates the second.
40. (c) : First is a member of the second.
41. (d) : First is obtained from the second.
42. (a) : First denotes the lack of second.
43. (b) : First is a pest that damages the second.
44. (a) : Lack of second results in the first.
45. (d) : First is a comment on the second.
46. (d) : Physiology is a branch of Biology.
Similarly, Metaphysics is a branch of Philosophy.
47. (b) : The words in each pair are synonyms.
48. (a) : Affirm is ‘to confirm a charge’ and Hint is ‘to point at something’.
Similarly, charge means ‘to blame’ and ‘Insinuate’ means ‘to suggest indirectly’.
49. (b) : First composes the second.
50. (c) : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.
51. (a) : Second is worn by the first on the head.
52. (d) : Second is the tool used by the first.
53. (a) : Second is used to make the first.
54. (a) : When one abides by the second, he is said to be the first by nature.
55. (c) : First is the sign of the second.
56. (d) : The words in each pair are synonyms.
57. (a) : Second contains smaller articles of the same nature as the first.
58. (d) : First is used to make the second.
59. (d) : First is a type of the second.
60. (b) : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.
61. (a) : First causes the second.
62. (c) : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.
63. (d) : Catalogue is an arranged list to find the names of the library books.
Similarly, index is an arranged list of contents.
64. (a) : Consumption of first adversely affects the second.
65. (d) : Second is the noisy sound produced by the first.
66. (c) : Second is the oxygen absorbing part of the first.
67. (d) : When denizen dwells, he occupies the place.
When heir inherits, he occupies the throne.
**Analogy**

68. (b): First exhibits the second.
69. (c): Second feeds on the first.
70. (b): First is enclosed by the second.
71. (b): The words in each pair are synonyms.
72. (c): Second is the result of the first.
73. (c): First is a type of the second.
74. (a): Second is a bigger unit than the first, though both are used to measure the same quantity.
75. (b): Others offer condolences in a state of loss and congratulations when one makes an achievement.

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**EXERCISE 1E**

1. Horse is related to Hay in the same way as Cow is related to 
   (a) Leaves  (b) Fodder  (c) Milk  (d) Straw

2. Abduction is related to Kidnapping in the same way as Larceny is related to 
   (a) Theft  (b) Crime  (c) Blackmail  (d) Sin

3. Street is related to Lane in the same way as Road is related to 
   (a) Footpath  (b) Junction  (c) Avenue  (d) Highway

4. Concert is related to Theatre in the same way as Banquet is related to 
   (a) Hotel  (b) Party  (c) Feast  (d) Supper

5. Statue is related to Shape in the same way as Song is related to 
   (a) Beauty  (b) Sing  (c) Tune  (d) Poetry

6. Laugh is related to Joy in the same way as Cry is related to 
   (a) Child  (b) Sad  (c) Punishment  (d) Sorrow

7. Gravity is related to Pull in the same way as Magnetism is related to 
   (a) Repulsion  (b) Separation  (c) Attraction  (d) Push

8. Cat is related to Kitten in the same way as Fish is related to 
   (a) Fry  (b) Fawn  (c) Fin  (d) Foal

9. Earth is related to Axis in the same way as Wheel is related to 
   (a) Tyre  (b) Car  (c) Road  (d) Hub

10. Indiscreet is related to Imprudent in the same way as Indisposed is related to 
    (a) Concerned  (b) Crucial  (c) Clear  (d) Reluctant

11. Estonia is related to Rouble in the same way as Chile is related to 
    (a) Dinar  (b) Peso  (c) Peseta  (d) Franc

12. Engineer is related to Machine in the same way as Doctor is related to 
    (a) Hospital  (b) Body  (c) Disease  (d) Medicine

13. Neck is related to Tie in the same way as Waist is related to 
    (a) Watch  (b) Belt  (c) Ribbon  (d) Shirt

14. Oriya is related to Oriyas in the same way as Dogri is related to 
    (a) Himachal Pradesh  (b) Sikkim  (c) Jammu  (d) Assam
15. **Satyajit Ray** is related to **Films** in the same way as **Picasso** is related to …… ?
   (C.B.I. 1990)
   (a) Literature  (b) Drama  (c) Poetry  (d) Painting

16. **Borrower** is related to **Loan** in the same way as **Beggar** is related to …… ?
   (a) Alms  (b) Mercy  (c) Money  (d) Gift

17. **Institute** is related to **Academy** in the same way as **Decree** is related to …… ?
   (a) Blame  (b) Court  (c) Judge  (d) Mandate

18. **Hygienic** is related to **Polluted** in the same way as **Knowing** is related to …… ?
   (a) Ingenuous  (b) Uncommon  (c) Secret  (d) Sagacious

19. **Jesus** is related to **Christians** in the same way as **Zoroaster** is related to …… ?
   (a) Jews  (b) Parsis  (c) Tribals  (d) Catholics

20. **Palm** is related to **Hand** in the same way as **Sole** is related to …… ?
    (a) Leg  (b) Ankle  (c) Knee  (d) Foot

21. **South** is related to **North-West** in the same way as **West** is related to …… ?
    (a) South-West  (b) East  (c) North-East  (d) South
    (Hotel Management, 1996)

22. **Bull** is related to **Draught** in the same way as **Cow** is related to …… ?
    (a) Livestock  (b) Milch  (c) Farm  (d) Fodder

23. **Summit** is related to **Apex** in the same way as **Summon** is related to …… ?
    (a) Court  (b) Judge  (c) Witness  (d) Beckon

24. **Distil** is related to **Whisky** in the same way as **Brew** is related to …… ?
    (a) Ferment  (b) Gin  (c) Beer  (d) Sugar

25. **DDT** is related to **Abbreviation** in the same way as **LASER** is related to …… ?
    (a) Antithesis  (b) Acronym  (c) Epigram  (d) Epithet
    (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1993)

26. **Teeth** is related to **Grit** in the same way as **Fist** is related to …… ?
    (a) Blow  (b) Hand  (c) Open  (d) Clench

27. **Charminar** is related to **India** in the same way as **Sphinx** is related to …… ?
    (a) England  (b) Canada  (c) Egypt  (d) Vatican

28. **Labourer** is related to **Wages** in the same way as **Entrepreneur** is related to …… ?
    (a) Loan  (b) Interest  (c) Taxes  (d) Profit

29. What is related to **Graduate** in the same way as **Cassock** is related to **Priest** ?
    (a) Cap  (b) Tie  (c) Coat  (d) Gown
    (Assistant Grade, 1995)

30. **Land** is related to **Cape** in the same way as **Water** is related to …… ?
    (a) Strait  (b) Lagoon  (c) Bay  (d) Island

31. **Umbrella** is related to **Rain** in the same way as **Goggles** is related to …… ?
    (a) Light  (b) Glare  (c) Stare  (d) Sight

32. **Face** is related to **Expression** in the same way as **Hand** is related to …… ?
    (a) Waving  (b) Handshake  (c) Work  (d) Gesture

33. **Pride** is related to **Humility** in the same way as **Desire** is related to …… ?
    (a) Wish  (b) Hate  (c) Suppress  (d) Indifference
    (Bank P.O. 1990)
34. Green Revolution is related to Plants in the same way as Silver Revolution is related to ............
   (a) Poultry  (b) Rubber  (c) Animals  (d) Forests

35. Cobra is related to Snake in the same way as Leopard is related to ............
   (a) Tiger  (b) Lion  (c) Cat  (d) Zebra

36. Transistor is related to Radio in the same way as Television is related to ............
   (a) Entertainment  (b) Cinema  (c) Video  (d) Cassette

37. Man is related to Arms in the same way as Cockroach is related to ............
   (a) Wings  (b) Pseudopodia  (c) Legs  (d) Antennae

38. Writer is related to Reader in the same way as Producer is related to ............
   (a) Seller  (b) Consumer  (c) Creator  (d) Contractor

39. Blood is related to Circulation in the same way as Hormone is related to ............
    (a) Egestion  (b) Control  (c) Coordination  (d) Digestion

40. Trigonometry is related to Triangles in the same way as Mensuration is related to ............
    (a) Geometry  (b) Circles  (c) Areas  (d) Polygons

41. Ostrich is related to Antelope in the same way as Egret is related to ............
    (a) Cow  (b) Buffalo  (c) Camel  (d) Zebra

42. Symphony is related to Composer in the same way as Fresco is related to ............
    (a) Painter  (b) Inventor  (c) Singer  (d) Writer

43. Librarians are related to Books in the same way as Bankers are related to ............
    (a) Customers  (b) Banks  (c) Money  (d) Creditors

44. Water is related to Ocean in the same way as Snow is related to ............
    (a) Peaks  (b) Hail  (c) Glacier  (d) Mountain

45. Taj Mahal is related to Love in the same way as Jallianwala Bagh is related to ............
    (a) Amritsar  (b) Martyrdom  (c) War  (d) Punjab

46. Hong Kong is related to China in the same way as Vatican is related to ............
    (a) Canada  (b) Mexico  (c) North America  (d) Rome

47. Door is related to Bang in the same way as Chain is related to ............
    (a) Thunder  (b) Clinch  (c) Tinkle  (d) Clash

48. Boat is related to Oar in the same way as Bicycle is related to ............
    (a) Chain  (b) Pedal  (c) Road  (d) Wheel

49. Forfeit is related to Surrender in the same way as Remit is related to ............
    (a) Perceive  (b) Confiscate  (c) Exempt  (d) Cancel

50. Crumb is related to Bread in the same way as Morsel is related to ............
    (a) Fruit  (b) Biscuit  (c) Food  (d) Cake

51. Poison is related to Socrates in the same way as Crucifixion is related to ............
    (a) Jesus  (b) Christians  (c) Aristotle  (d) Church

52. Helm is related to Rudder in the same way as Brain is related to ............
    (a) Heart  (b) Ribs  (c) Limbs  (d) Body
53. *Patrol* is related to *Security* in the same way as *Insurance* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Money*  
   (b) *Protection*  
   (c) *Policy*  
   (d) *Finance*
54. *Rhythm* is related to *Music* in the same way as *Design* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Symmetry*  
   (b) *Architect*  
   (c) *Beauty*  
   (d) *Building*
55. *Honey* is related to *Wax* in the same way as *Milk* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Cow*  
   (b) *Leather*  
   (c) *Eggs*  
   (d) *Butter*
56. *Inch* is related to *Centimetre* in the same way as *Pint* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Litre*  
   (b) *Volume*  
   (c) *Gallon*  
   (d) *Viscosity*
57. *Orthopaedist* is related to *Bones* in the same way as *Chiroprapist* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Nails*  
   (b) *Sounds*  
   (c) *Feet*  
   (d) *Heart*
58. *Grain* is related to *Granary* in the same way as *Curios* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Archives*  
   (b) *Museum*  
   (c) *Library*  
   (d) *Zoo*
59. *Afghanistan* is related to *Kabul* in the same way as *Austria* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Airapan*  
   (b) *Tirana*  
   (c) *Vienna*  
   (d) *None of these*
60. *Much* is related to *Many* in the same way as *Measure* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Weigh*  
   (b) *Measures*  
   (c) *Calculate*  
   (d) *Count*  
   (U.D.C. 1993)

61. *Joule* is related to *Energy* in the same way as *Pascal* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Volume*  
   (b) *Pressure*  
   (c) *Density*  
   (d) *Purity*
62. *Jester* is related to *Fool* in the same way as *Larrikin* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Dancer*  
   (b) *Musician*  
   (c) *Saint*  
   (d) *Hooligan*
63. *Leisurely* is related to *Unhurried* in the same way as *Tardy* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Sluggish*  
   (b) *Dim*  
   (c) *Dawdle*  
   (d) *Sour*
64. *England* is related to *Atlantic Ocean* in the same way as *Greenland* is related to ………? 
   (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1996) 
   (a) *Pacific Ocean*  
   (b) *Atlantic Ocean*  
   (c) *Arctic Ocean*  
   (d) *Antarctic Ocean*
65. *Rung* is related to *Ladder* in the same way as *Twig* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Leaf*  
   (b) *Flower*  
   (c) *Tree*  
   (d) *Bud*
66. *Waves are related to Air* in the same way as *Ripples* are related to ………? 
   (a) *Wind*  
   (b) *Water*  
   (c) *Storm*  
   (d) *Smoke*
67. *Chlorophyll* is related to *Chloroplast* in the same way as *Vulture* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Flesh*  
   (b) *Wings*  
   (c) *Air*  
   (d) *Bird*
68. *What is related to Lapse* in the same way as *Session* is related to *Conclude*? 
   (a) *Leave*  
   (b) *Permit*  
   (c) *Agency*  
   (d) *Policy*  
   (Assistant Grade, 1992)
69. *Leaf* is related to *Sap* in the same way as *Bone* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Fluid*  
   (b) *Blood*  
   (c) *Marrow*  
   (d) *Calcium*
70. *Vitro* is related to *Glass* in the same way as *Ligno* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Marble*  
   (b) *Metal*  
   (c) *Rock*  
   (d) *Wood*
71. *Clue* is related to *Mystery* in the same way as *Warning* is related to ………? 
   (a) *Disaster*  
   (b) *Precaution*  
   (c) *Risk*  
   (d) *Danger*  
   (S.C.R.A. 1994)
72. Tapeworm is related to Taenia in the same way as Plasmodium is related to 
(a) Malaria  (b) Constipation  (c) Diptheria  (d) Diarrhoea

73. Kindle is related to Burn in the same way as Angry is related to 
(a) Annoyed  (b) Determined  (c) Resentful  (d) Furious

74. Boat is related to Sails in the same way as Balloon is related to 
(a) Hot air  (b) Rope  (c) Nylon  (d) Rubber

75. Lotus is related to Cuticle in the same way as Fish is related to 
(a) Scales  (b) Gills  (c) Tail  (d) Wings

ANSWERS

1. (b) : Second is the food for the first.
2. (a) : The words in each pair are synonyms.
3. (c) : Second is a narrower form of the first.
4. (a) : Second is the place where the first is held.
5. (c) : Second is the criteria by which the quality of the first is determined.
6. (d) : First indicates the second.
7. (c) : First draws things nearer through second.
8. (a) : Second is the young one of the first.
9. (d) : First rotates about the second.
10. (d) : The words in each pair are synonyms.
11. (b) : Rouble is the currency of Estonia and Peso is the currency of Chile.
12. (c) : First tackles the second.
13. (b) : Tie is worn in the neck and belt is worn on the waist.
14. (c) : Oriya is the language of Orissa and Dogri is the language of Assam.
15. (d) : Satyajit Ray is a famous personality in the field of films.
Similarly, Picasso is an eminent painter.
16. (a) : First gets money in the form of second.
17. (d) : The words in each pair are synonyms.
18. (a) : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.
19. (b) : Jesus was the founder of the religion of the Christians and Zoroaster was the founder of the religion of the Parsis.
20. (d) : Work of second is performed with the help of first.
21. (c) : North-west direction is 135° clockwise to the south direction.
Similarly, North-east direction is 135° clockwise to the west direction.
22. (b) : Bull is a draught animal (beast of burden) and cow is a milch animal (milk-yielding).
23. (d) : The words in each pair are synonyms.
24. (c) : First is a process of preparing the second.
25. (b) : DDT is an abbreviation and LASER is an acronym.
26. (d) : Hold of teeth is called grit and hold of fist is called clench.
27. (c) : Charminar is situated in India.
Similarly, sphinx is a monument of Egypt.
28. (d) : First earns in the form of second.
29. (d) : First is an official garment worn by the second.
30. (c) : Cape is the land projected into water and bay is the portion of water body projected into land.
31. (b) : First provides protection from the second.
32. (d) : Second is a way of expressing an idea with the first.
33. (b) : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.
34. (c) : The first is the name given to increase in the production of the second.
35. (c) : Second denotes the family to which the first belongs.
36. (b) : Second is the enlarged form of the first.
37. (d) : First uses the second for the purpose of holding.
38. (b) : A writer writes for the reader.
   Similarly, a producer produces articles for the consumer.
39. (c) : Second is the function of the first.
40. (c) : Trigonometry is the study of triangles.
   Similarly, mensuration is the study of areas.
41. (b) : Both live together to derive benefits from each other.
42. (a) : First is prepared by the second.
43. (c) : First deals in the second.
44. (c) : Ocean is a moving body of water.
   Similarly, glacier is a moving body of snow.
45. (b) : First reminds us of the second.
46. (d) : Hong Kong is a city in China.
   Similarly, Vatican is a city in Rome.
47. (d) : Second is the sound made by the first.
48. (b) : First is moved with the help of the second.
49. (d) : The words in each pair are synonyms.
50. (c) : First is a piece of the second.
51. (a) : First became the cause of death of the second.
52. (d) : Helm regulates the rudder and brain regulates the body.
53. (b) : First ensures the second.
54. (d) : Second is made according to the first.
55. (b) : Honey and wax are both obtained from the same organism i.e. bee.
   Similarly, milk and leather both are obtained from buffalo.
56. (c) : Inch is a FPS and centimetre is a metric unit of length.
   Similarly, pint is a FPS and gallon is a metric unit of volume of liquids.
57. (c) : First is a specialist of the second.
58. (b) : Grain is stored in a granary.
   Similarly, curios (rare things to be collected) are kept in a museum.
59. (c) : Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan and Vienna is the capital of Austria.
60. (d) : Much corresponds to measuring and Many corresponds to counting.
61. (b) : Joule is the unit of energy and Pascal is the unit of pressure.
62. (d) : The words in each pair are synonyms.
63. (a) : The words in each pair are synonyms.
64. (c) : England is an island in Atlantic Ocean.
   Similarly, Greenland is an island in Arctic Ocean.
65. (c) : First is a part of the second.
66. (b) : Waves travel in air; ripples travel in water.
67. (d) : First is a type of second.
68. (d) : Second means to put an end to the first.
69. (c) : Second is the fluid contained in the first.
70. (d) : Vitro means ‘related to glass’.
Ligno means ‘related to wood’.
71. (d) : A clue can help solve a mystery.
Similarly, a warning can help prevent danger.
72. (a) : Second is the disease caused by the first.
73. (d) : Second is of higher intensity than the second.
74. (a) : A boat floats because of the sails and a balloon rises because of hot air.
75. (a) : Second protects the body of the first from damage by water.

### EXERCISE 1F

Directions: In each of the following questions, the first two words (given in italics) have a definite relationship. Choose one word out of the given four alternatives which will fill in the blank space and show the same relationship with the third word as between the first two.

1. Constitution is to Amendment as Book is to ..........?
   (a) Errata    (b) Contents    (c) Preface    (d) Acknowledgement

2. Pineapple is to Jelly as Tomato is to ..........?
   (a) Jam       (b) Pury        (c) Squash    (d) Pickles

3. Rickets is to Children as Osteomalacia is to ..........?
   (a) Infants   (b) Mother      (c) Adults    (d) Old

4. Amaranthus is to Weed as Bordeaux is to ..........?
   (a) Insecticide (b) Weedicide  (c) Germicide (d) Fungicide

5. Hygrometer is to Humidity as Sphygmomanometer is to ..........?
   (a) Pressure   (b) Blood pressure (c) Precipitation (d) Heart beat

6. Denigrade is to Devalue as Upgrade is to ..........?
   (a) Revalue    (b) Praise      (c) Promote   (d) Demote

7. Steel is to Bokaro as Hosiery is to ..........?
   (a) Madras    (b) Patna       (c) Vishakhapatnam (d) Ludhiana

8. Aseel is to Poultry as Salmon is to ..........?
   (a) Cow       (b) Camel       (c) Fish      (d) Horse

9. Milk is to Water as Ghee is to ..........?
   (a) Vanaspati  (b) Mustard oil (c) Argermome (d) Cream

10. Chapati is to Cook as Meat is to ..........?
    (a) Boil      (b) Fry         (c) Bake      (d) Roast

11. Insulin is to Hormone as Trypsin is to ..........?
    (a) Juice     (b) Liver       (c) Enzyme    (d) Digestion

12. Ploughing is to Aeration as Manuring is to ..........?
    (a) Fertile   (b) Replenishment (c) Earthing (d) Agriculture

13. Infestation is to Food as Infection is to ..........?
    (a) Germs     (b) Diseases     (c) Body     (d) Microbes

14. Book is to Publisher as Film is to ..........?
    (a) Writer    (b) Editor      (c) Director (d) Producer

15. Alienation is to Enstrangement as Paranoia is to ..........?
    (a) Inhibition (b) Behaviour   (c) Persecution (d) Ego
16. Latex is to Rubber as Flax is to ..........?
   (a) Linen  (b) Wool  (c) Jute  (d) Cotton

17. Cattle is to Fodder as Fish is to ..........?
   (a) Hay  (b) Insects  (c) Feed  (d) Plankton

18. Algae is to Water as Virus is to ..........?
   (a) Man  (b) Host  (c) Surroundings  (d) Soil

19. Sparrow is to Seed as Silkworm is to ..........?
   (a) Silk  (b) Maple  (c) Mulberry  (d) Pine

20. Venus is to Earth as Mercury is to ..........?
   (a) Sun  (b) Pluto  (c) Mars  (d) Moon

21. Insomnia is to Lead as Minamata is to ..........?
   (a) Tobacco  (b) Mercury  (c) Alcohol  (d) Chromium

22. Bhakra is to Sutlej as Aswan is to ..........?
   (a) Indus  (b) Damodar  (c) Volga  (d) Nile

23. Orange is to Peel as Tooth is to ..........?
   (a) Gums  (b) Clove  (c) Enamel  (d) Joints

24. Burma is to Pagodas as Pakistan is to ..........?
   (a) Rivers  (b) Canals  (c) Agriculture  (d) Dams

25. Ladies is to Purse as Gents is to ..........?
   (a) Bag  (b) Pocket  (c) Wallet  (d) Case

26. Hear is to Deaf as Speak is to ..........?
   (a) Quiet  (b) Silent  (c) Mumb  (d) Dumb

27. Exercise is to Obesity as Water is to ..........?
   (a) Thirst  (b) Alcohol  (c) Drink  (d) Purity

28. Food is to Fad as Religion is to ..........?
   (a) Crucifixion  (b) Notion  (c) Superstition  (d) Mythology

29. Christians is to Burial as Hindus is to ..........?
   (a) Murder  (b) Cremation  (c) Execution  (d) Burn

30. Sulphur is to Vulcanisation as Chlorine is to ..........?
   (a) Extraction  (b) Bleaching  (c) Metallurgy  (d) Allotropy

31. Magnesium is to Aluminium as Brass is to ..........?
   (a) Lead  (b) Magnesium  (c) Iron  (d) Copper

32. Infra red is to Heat as Ultraviolet is to ..........?
   (a) Cancer  (b) Blisters  (c) Mutation  (d) Ozone

33. Article is to Magazine as Slok as to ..........?
   (a) Ascetic  (b) Veda  (c) Recite  (d) Book

34. Zinc is to Galvanisation as Nickel is to ..........?
   (a) Aircraft  (b) Corrosion  (c) Electroplating  (d) Filament

35. Memories is to Amnesia as Movement is to ..........?
   (a) Lubrication  (b) Lethargy  (c) Paralysis  (d) Hermit

36. Liquid is to Fluidity as Comedian is to ..........?
   (a) Ridicule  (b) Humour  (c) Solemnity  (d) Companion
37. Exculpate is to Acquit as Precise is to ..........?
   (a) Concise  (b) Conceal  (c) Brief  (d) Particular
38. Chopper is to Meat as Spanner is to ..........?
   (a) Vegetables (b) Cakes  (c) Nuts  (d) Flesh
39. Kilometre is to Distance as Poundal is to ..........?
   (a) Density  (b) Acceleration  (c) Momentum  (d) Force
40. Buffalo is to Leather as Llama is to ..........?
   (a) Wool  (b) Meat  (c) Silk  (d) Fur
41. Truthfulness is to Liar as Loyalty is to ..........?
   (a) Worker  (b) Traitor  (c) Diligent  (d) Faithful
42. Tiff is to Battle as Frugal is to ..........?
   (a) Sprint  (b) Vague  (c) Miserly  (d) Vital
43. Preface is to Book as Overture is to ..........?
   (a) Opera  (b) Ballad  (c) Novel  (d) Symphony
44. Prairies is to North America as Downs is to ..........?
   (a) Europe  (b) Australia  (c) Africa  (d) India
45. Aluminium is to Bauxite as Iron is to ..........?
   (a) Pyrite  (b) Magnesite  (c) Pyrolusite  (d) Haematite
46. Tempest is to Storm as Slim is to ..........?
   (a) Fat  (b) Plump  (c) Slender  (d) Beautiful
47. Water is to Oxygen as Salt is to ..........?
   (a) Iron  (b) Sodium  (c) Calcium  (d) Proteins
48. Trumpet is to Band as Knife is to ..........?
   (a) Fork  (b) Metal  (c) Cutlery  (d) Cut
49. Sweet is to Chocolate as Book is to ..........?
   (a) Dictionary  (b) Library  (c) Encyclopaedia  (d) Atlas
50. Amorphousness is to Definition as Lassitude is to ..........?
   (a) Energy  (b) Awareness  (c) Uniformity  (d) Companionship

ANSWERS

1. (a) : Any change in the first is made by means of second.
2. (b) : First is preserved in the form of second.
3. (c) : Rickets is a disease found in children; osteomalacia is found in adults.
4. (d) : Second denotes the class to which the first belongs.
5. (b) : First is an instrument to measure the second.
6. (c) : The words in each pair are synonyms.
7. (d) : Bokaro is famous for steel industry and Ludhiana is famous for hosiery works.
8. (a) : Aseel is a breed of poultry and Salmon is a breed of fish.
9. (a) : First is adulterated by using the second.
10. (d) : Second is the process by which the first is made ready to be eaten.
11. (c) : Second denotes the class to which the first belongs.
12. (b) : Ploughing is done for the aeration of soil and manuring is done for the replenishment of soil.
13. (c): Contamination of food by germs is called infestation. Similarly, attack on body by germs is called infection.
14. (d): The production of first is done by the second.
15. (c): The words in each pair are synonyms.
16. (a): First is the raw material used to obtain the second.
17. (d): Second is the food eaten by the first.
18. (b): Second is the dwelling place for the first.
19. (c): First feeds on the second.
20. (a): Venus is the planet nearest to the earth. Likewise, Mercury is the planet nearest to the sun.
21. (b): Poisoning by the second causes the first.
22. (d): Bhakra is a dam situated on Sutlej river. Similarly, Aswan is a dam situated on Nile river.
23. (c): Second is the protective covering over the first.
24. (b): Burma is famous for Pagodas and Pakistan is famous for canals.
25. (c): Ladies and gents keep their money in purses and wallets respectively.
26. (d): One who cannot hear is deaf. Likewise, one who cannot speak is dumb.
27. (a): First eliminates the second.
28. (c): Second is the name given to wrong notions about the first.
29. (b): First denotes the people of a specific religion and second refers to the way they dispose off their dead.
30. (b): Sulphur is used for vulcanisation of rubber. Similarly, chlorine is used for bleaching.
31. (d): Magnalium is an ore of aluminium and brass is an ore of copper.
32. (a): Second is the effect produced by the first.
33. (b): A magazine consists of articles. Likewise, Veda consists of slokas.
34. (c): Second is the purpose for which first is used.
35. (c): Lack of memory is Amnesia and lack of movement is paralysis.
36. (b): Second is the defining characteristic of the first.
37. (d): The given words are synonyms of each other.
38. (c): First is the tool applied on the second.
39. (d): Kilometre is a unit of distance and Poundal is a unit of force.
40. (a): Second is a product obtained from the first.
41. (b): Lack of first is the defining characteristic of the second.
42. (a): Second is of higher intensity than the first.
43. (a): The first is an opening comment on the second.
44. (b): The grasslands of North America are known as Prairies and those of Australia are called Downs.
45. (d): Second is the ore used for extraction of first.
46. (c): First is of higher intensity than the second.
47. (b): Second is a constituent of the first.
48. (c): Trumpet is a part of the band. Similarly, knife is an item of cutlery.
49. (c): Second is an enlarged form of the first.
50. (a): The words in each pair are opposites of each other.
TYPE 3: CHOOSING THE ANALOGOUS PAIR

In this type of questions, a pair of words is given, followed by four pairs of words as alternatives. The candidate is required to choose the pair in which the words bear the same relationship to each other as the words of the given pair bear.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. Chalk : Blackboard
      (a) Type : Paint  (b) Table : Chair
          (c) Ink : Paper  (d) Door : Handle
Sol. Just as chalk is used to write on a blackboard, so also ink is used to write on a paper. Hence, the answer is (c).

Ex. 2. Interrupt : Speak
      (a) Shout : Yell  (b) Intrude : Enter
          (c) Concede : Defend (d) Interfere : Assist
Sol. 'Interrupt' means not to let someone speak. So, it is the opposite of 'Speak'. Similarly, 'Assist' is the opposite of 'Interfere'. Hence, the answer is (d).

Ex. 3. Shrub : Prune
      (a) Beard : Shave  (b) Hair : Trim
          (c) Lawn : Mow  (d) Wool : Shear
Sol. Clearly, second is the process of cutting down unnecessary parts of the first. So, the answer is (b).

EXERCISE 1G

Directions: The following questions consist of two words each that have a certain relationship to each other, followed by four lettered pairs of words. Select the lettered pair that has the same relationship as the original pair of words.

1. Numismatist : Coins
   (a) Philatelist : Stamps  (b) Jeweller : Jewels
   (c) Cartographer : Maps  (d) Geneticist : Chromosomes
2. Agenda : Meeting
   (a) Programme : Function  (b) Performance : Ticket
      (c) Map : Scale  (d) Footnote : Article
3. Embroider : Cloth
   (a) Patch : Quilt  (b) Stain : Glass
      (c) Carve : Knife  (d) Chase : Metal
4. Defunct : Life
   (a) Stagnant : Motion  (b) Orderly : Pattern
      (c) Arid : Desert  (d) Obese : Weight
5. Knife : Chopper
   (a) Walking : Fitness  (b) Swim : Float
      (c) Scissors : Cloth  (d) Quilt : Blanket
6. Train : Track
   (a) Idea : Brain
   (c) Water : Boat

7. Surgeon : Scalpel
   (a) Musician : Instrument
   (c) Sculptor : Chisel

8. Yawn : Boredom
   (a) Anger : Madness
   (c) Smile : Amusement

9. Cells : Cytology
   (a) Worms : Ornithology
   (c) Diseases : Physiology

10. Elevated : Exalted
    (a) Dirty : Filthy
     (c) Raise : Commensurate

11. Birds : Aves
    (a) Fish : Water
     (c) Lizard : Insect

12. Curtain : Drapery
    (a) Cockroach : Insect
     (c) Pillow : Cushion

13. Badminton : Court
    (a) Hockey : Stick
     (c) Skating : Rink

14. Crache : Infants
    (a) School : Pupils
     (c) Deck : Sailors

15. Dusk : Night
    (a) Afternoon : Evening
     (c) Walk : Run

16. Triangle : Hexagon
    (a) Cone : Sphere
     (c) Pentagon : Heptagon

17. Teeth : Chew
    (a) Mind : Think
     (c) Food : Taste

18. Cat : Mouse
    (a) Horse : Stable
     (c) Bird : Worm

19. Cereals : Grit
    (a) Dal : Pulses
     (c) Pulses : Metanil

20. Balance : Weigh
    (a) Aeroplane : Height
     (c) Satellite : Revolution

(b) Bullet : Barrel
(d) Fame : Television

(b) Carpenter : Cabinet
(d) Baker : Oven

(b) Dream : Sleep
(d) Impatience : Rebellion

(b) Insects : Entomology
(d) Tissues : Morphology

(b) Disorderly : Unfaithful
(d) Promoted : Excellence

(b) Whale : Fish
(d) Man : Homosapiens

(b) Bedsheet : Bed
(d) Mat : Floor

(b) Cricket : Bat
(d) Football : Goal

(b) Bedlam : Lunatics
(d) Cottage : Beggar

(b) Infant : Child
(d) Day : Light

(b) Rectangle : Octagon
(d) Angle : Quadrilateral

(b) Sweater : Heat
(d) Eyes : Flicker

(b) Trap : Cheese
(d) Lion : Cage

(b) Milk : Sugar
(d) Haldi : Turmeric

(b) Radar : Detection
(d) Television : Picture
21. Shield : Soldier
   (a) Law : Court
   (c) Helmet : Rider
(b) Stethoscope : Doctor
(d) Book : Rider

22. Chaff : Wheat
   (a) Bone : Flesh
   (c) Dregs : Wine
   (b) Blood : Vein
   (d) Rubbish : House

23. Theft : Confess
   (a) Fight : Dare
   (c) Murder : Commit
   (b) Fault : Admit
   (d) Mistake : Agree

24. Fish : Shoal
   (a) Shark : School
   (c) Elephant : Flock
   (b) Whale : Herd
   (d) Audience : Theatre

25. Canvas : Painter
   (a) Leather : Shoe
   (c) Marble : Sculptor
   (b) Chisel : Wood
   (d) Hammer : Carpenter

26. Pesticide : Plant
   (a) Injection : Disease
   (c) Medicine : Cure
   (b) Vaccination : Body
   (d) Teacher : Student

27. Crown : Royal
   (a) Throne : Regal
   (c) Pen : Author
   (b) Wrap : Ermine
   (d) Crucifix : Religion

28. Stare : Glance
   (a) Gulp : Sip
   (c) Hunt : Stalk
   (b) Confide : Tell
   (d) Step : Walk

29. Cloth : Texture
   (a) Body : Weigh
   (c) Wood : Grains
   (b) Silk : Cloth
   (d) Ornaments : Gold

30. Fox : Cunning
   (a) Cat : Playful
   (c) Vixen : Cute
   (b) Horse : Runner
   (d) Ant : Industrious

31. Traffic : Road
   (a) Aeroplane : Aerodrome
   (c) Blood : Veins
   (b) Roots : Tree
   (d) Car : Garage

32. Cattle : Drove
   (a) Soldier : Crew
   (c) Chicken : Brood
   (b) Grain : Bundle
   (d) Bees : Heap

33. Thanks : Gratitude
   (a) Courtesy : Manners
   (c) Protest : Resentment
   (b) Salutation : Flag
   (d) Trial : Error

34. Embarrass : Humiliate
   (a) Enquire : Ask
   (c) Gamble : Investment
   (b) Embezzle : Peculate
   (d) Annoy : Exasperate
35. Judge : Adjudicate
   (a) Researcher : Emendate
   (c) Appellant : Implore

36. Energy : Dissipate
   (a) Atom : Explosion
   (c) Money : Squander

37. Staircase : Banisters
   (a) Train : Tracks
   (c) Auditorium : Seats

38. Indra : Rainfall
   (a) Shiv : Creation
   (c) Cupid : Love

39. Sprain : Fracture
   (a) Devotion : Blessing
   (c) Sleep : Dream

40. House : Ceiling
    (a) Hut : Roof
    (c) Bed : Bedsheet

41. Fish : Aquarium
    (a) Teacher : Hostel
    (c) Bird : Nest

42. Partridge : Covey
    (a) Directors : Band
    (c) Sheep : Swarm

43. Hillock : Mountain
    (a) Hare : Animal
    (c) Bush : Forest

44. Dog : Kennel
    (a) Horse : Carriage
    (c) Cow : Barn

45. Practice : Perfection
    (a) Perseverance : Achievement
    (c) Examination : Qualification

46. Sadist : Injury
    (a) Opportunist : Generosity
    (c) Dentist : Teeth

47. Platform : Train
    (a) Aeroplane : Aerodrome
    (c) Quay : Ship

48. Paper : Ream
    (a) Eggs : Dozen
    (c) Twigs : Bush

   (b) Mediator : Reconcile
   (d) Advocate : Jury

   (b) Power : Generator
   (d) Battery : Charge

   (b) Deck : Railings
   (d) Cinema : Screen

   (b) Shakespeare : Drama
   (d) Venus : War
(C.A.T. 1997)

   (b) Excitement : Frenzy
   (d) Fever : Malaria

   (b) Building : Floor
   (d) Grapes : Wine

   (b) Bee : Apiary
   (d) Child : School

   (b) Mountain : Range
   (d) Goods : Consignment

   (b) Ant : Elephant
   (d) Grass : Tree

   (b) Sheep : Flock
   (d) Sports : Stadium

   (b) Run : Jump
   (d) Medicine : Treatment
(M.B.A. 1996)

   (b) Hotel : Tourist
   (d) Footpath : Traveller

   (b) Books : Pile
   (d) Food : Packet